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BROAD SUPPORT SEEN FOR SOVIET DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

PM290803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Expressing the Aspirations of Millions"]

[Text] The peace-loving forces have won an important victory on the road to banishing the threat of war which hangs over the world. This is how progressive international opinion is viewing the timely documents on curbing the arms race, averting the nuclear threat and achieving disarmament endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

The centerpiece of these documents is the declaration on averting a nuclear catastrophe. The declaration, the draft of which was submitted by the Soviet Union and received the support of the majority of states belonging to the world community of nations, declares the first use of nuclear weapons to be a heinous crime against mankind. The General Assembly solemnly declares: "Those statesmen who make the decision to be the first to use nuclear weapons can never be justified or forgiven." "The laws of human ethics and the high UN ideals are incompatible with any doctrines permitting the first use of nuclear weapons and any actions pushing the world closer to catastrophe," the declaration runs.

This is an exceptionally important document. It creates favorable conditions for actions by states and peoples aimed at limiting the arms race. The declaration is, moreover, designed to be an instrument in the struggle to attain the UN organization's supreme goal -- to spare future generations the scourge of war. At the same time this document is a direct warning to the forces of imperialism and aggression which are stepping up the nuclear missile arms race.

It is the supreme duty and immediate responsibility of the leaders of states in possession of nuclear weapons to act to nullify the danger of a nuclear conflict arising. The Soviet Union has repeatedly called for a realization of this heavy responsibility. In company with the other socialist states our country puts forward a clear and specific action program for curbing and reversing the nuclear arms race and outlawing nuclear weapons and other means of mass annihilation.

The ideas put forward by the Soviet Union in the course of its arduous struggle to reliably halt the arms race form the basis of a series of other important documents which have now been endorsed by the 36th UN General Assembly session. The General Assembly has called for a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space to be drafted. In another resolution the assembly urged that the talks on preparing a comprehensive treaty banning the development and production of new mass-destruction weapons and weapons systems be speeded up. The General Assembly has called for an immediate start to talks on halting the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing the stockpiles of such weapons to zero. The resolution calling for a ban on neutron weapons was an explicit denunciation of the dangerous aspirations of aggressive forces.

The UN endorsement of these documents is indicative of the fact that the voice of the land of the soviets, which persistently urges the pooling of efforts in the struggle for peace and to avert the threat of war, and the USSR's specific program showing the way to strengthen security are meeting with increasing support worldwide. These resolutions also show that the peoples and states flatly reject the path of confrontation and the arms race along which mankind is being pushed by cold war theoreticians and practitioners and by the imperialist powers' militarist circles.

Significantly these resolutions were opposed by the United States and its closest allies. Evidently they continue to believe that nuclear weapons can be regarded as a means of settling conflicts and just will not understand that trying to outdo one another in an arms race and banking on winning a nuclear war is a dangerous delusion.

The adoption of these documents by the United Nations is the logical result of the imaginative foreign policy work of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of Soviet diplomacy. Our country is waging a purposeful and consistent struggle to consolidate peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union has always regarded the safeguarding of peace as its supreme foreign policy objective. The decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at achieving that objective. That objective is furthered by the concept of a Europe free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his FRG visit. L.I. Brezhnev's talks and discussions in the FRG and his meetings and statements were a major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties.

The proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his FRG visit are finding widening support throughout the world. As we know, the Soviet Union has made a substantial addition to its well-known proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missile facilities in Europe and on the modernization of existing facilities. Our country has declared itself willing -- subject to the other side's consent to a moratorium -- to unilaterally reduce a proportion of its medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the USSR. The Soviet Union has urged a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear arms -- measured in hundreds rather than tens -- by both sides. Finally, the Soviet Union has declared itself willing to negotiate the complete renunciation by both sides of all medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at European targets. This program serves the supremely important aim of ridding Europe of the threat of a nuclear conflagration.

The success of the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union -- which, sweeping aside imperialism's threats and insinuations, is striving to banish the nuclear threat -- demonstrates the effectiveness of our peace-loving course. This success is inevitable since the Soviet peace program reflects the aspirations of many millions of people.

The Soviet Union's international work to curb the arms race for the sake of the people's security and progress and of detente, and L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to the achievement of these great aims are helping to strengthen the entire world's resolve to preserve human civilization's supreme asset -- peace -- and to actively and purposefully defend it.

BULGARIAN METROPOLITAN WARNS OF DANGER TO PEACE

LD231510 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 23 Dec, TASS -- The aggravation of the international situation, the doctrine of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, the blocking by the West of a number of bilateral disarmament talks are today a source of serious concern for peace-loving public all over the world, a TASS correspondent was told in an interview by member of the Bureau of the National Committee for European Security, Metropolitan Pankratiy of Stara Zagora.

Alarmed by the real danger to universal peace, the peoples of many West European countries, he noted, have joined in the powerful movement of protest against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, against unrestrained arms race, including against the U.S. administration's decision to start mass production of the neutron weapon -- a new barbarous means of destruction of people.

The main task with which all honest people on earth are faced today is struggle for lessening and preventing the danger of a terrible holocaust, into which world war three could turn, the metropolitan stressed. The main condition for the attainment of this goal is the limitation of the arms race. It is precisely to this great aim that all the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are devoted.

One of the most topical and urgent measures on this way is the Soviet proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear missile means in Europe. A quantitative and qualitative freeze on military means will be the first guarantee of a further development of the process of international detente, the voice of goodwill, humaneness and common sense shall triumph, Metropolitan Pankratiy said.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES REAGAN NBC INTERVIEW

LD260602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0431 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- PRAVDA today prints a retort "Canard for Christmas," by Vsevoldo Ovchinnikov, which says:

"Apart from his Christmas message, U.S. President Reagan decided to offer his fellow countrymen another present, in the form of a television interview for NBC transmitted on 25 November.

"What did the president talk about following the Christmas carols glorifying 'peace on earth and good will to men!' As is clear from the text of the interview distributed beforehand, he talked about peace. More precisely, about the demonstrations, unprecedented in scale, in defense of peace and against the siting of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. 'All of these demonstrations,' Reagan stated, 'are being started by some World Peace Council, which has sold out to and is in the pay of the Soviet Union... [TASS elipsis]

"So, it is all very simple: He who pays the piper calls the tune. Such views reflect the philosophy of those who place faith in the almighty dollar above all religions. Since one has to pay those who bawl about the 'Soviet threat' and create a favorable climate for profitable military contracts then, they say, surely it is logical to suppose that the other side acts likewise...

"And so it turns out that those participating in the movement of defenders of peace -- from the hundreds of millions who have in their time signed the Stockholm Appeal to the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators who have recently been marching in the streets of Western European towns -- are just extras, hired with 'Kremlin gold' for the crowd scenes.

"What can one say? This nonsense is far from the preaching of peace on earth. And one is left guessing as to why it is at Christmas that they had to put out this slanderous canard."

LEVCHENKO ASSESSES 'REARM AMERICA' PROGRAM

LD292352 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 29 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Yu. Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 29 Dec, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has consigned to oblivion his widely publicised election promises to adopt effective measures to limit strategic armaments. Instead, he promoted as the top priority task of his administration the buildup of the U.S. military might with a view to gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The so-called "peace initiatives" advanced by the President by the year's end were nothing but a tactical ploy designed to delude public opinion and abate the mounting wave of protests against Washington's militarist course. This conclusion is made by observers who analyse the results of the Washington administration's activities in 1981.

The administration directed all its efforts, on Reagan's direct instructions, to "rearm America." The White House has worked out and sent to Congress a long-term "superprogram" of increasing the U.S. military might, which allocates for these purposes an astronomical sum of $1.5 trillion in the coming 5 years.

This programme provides for a wide range of measures aimed to bolster the U.S. military potential -- strategic and tactical nuclear, naval, airforce and conventional arms forces. It is planned to create a new generation of strategic nuclear armaments, neutron and chemical weapons, new strategic bombers, to double the U.S. naval might, increase by several hundred thousand men the numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces, to expand the network of U.S. military bases abroad and hastily set up a gendarme Rapid Deployment Force to blackmail independent countries and peoples and combat national liberation movements world-wide.

To justify these militarist preparations, Ronald Reagan's administration once again resorted to the myth of the "Soviet threat," stepping up to hysteria the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. As a consequence, the administration subjected to "deep freeze" all efforts to limit strategic armaments.

The Washington-launched arms race and instigatory declarations coming out of Washington sparked off an outburst of indignation of the peace-loving public in the United States and especially in Western Europe. This large-scale public movement was assessed by the White House as a serious threat to the plans to 'modernize' NATO's nuclear forces.

Washington admitted that the administration gives top priority to military programmes. The White House's report, published here the other day, on the results of the first year of Reagan's presidency directly indicates that the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments will be able to make progress only after the United States clearly demonstrates its determination to restore its military might.

U.S. public opinion rejects the Washington leadership's dangerous course and intensifies the campaign for peace, against the nuclear war menace. A New Year public opinion poll, conducted by TIME magazine, showed that 67 percent of Americans want the administration to give top priority to reaching an accord with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear armaments, rather than building up the U.S. military might. The majority of those poled are against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe because this will enhance the risk of a nuclear war.

ABLAMOV ON ECONOMIC TOLL OF U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

LD291510 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 29 Dec 81

[By TASS analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- The influential U.S. newspaper New York TIMES strikes alarm. Summing up the deplorable results of the economic development of the USA in the outgoing year it gives this advice: When President Reagan will be working out a budget for the 1983 financial year, he should take it into account that an increase of military expenditures by the administration will do a serious damage to the economy, and the damage will be felt for decades.

Comparing the development indicators of 13 leading capitalist states in the past twenty years, the newspaper writes that countries which assign a lesser part of gross national product for military needs ensure a greater growth for themselves on the whole. The New York TIMES writes that research showed that the USA and Britain, the countries with the largest military spending, have economies which are prone to stagnation most of all. The newspaper draws the conclusion that there is little doubt that the galloping expenditures for armaments are detrimental to the prospects of long-term economic growth.

The militarist intoxication that has afflicted the United States results in a heavy hangover. All data confirm that the mad arms race conducted by Washington does a heavy damage to the U.S. economy and to the U.S. working people. Since 1980 the Reagan administration has increased by more than a half military expenditures up to a monstrous sum of 200,000 million dollars, and the promised revitalization of the economy proved a failure. The slump in production continues at an increasing pace. According to estimates, gross national product this year will decrease by two per cent. In November, the military production level was four per cent higher than last year, and total industrial output by almost eight per cent less. In the automobile industry the output diminished by one fifth. The crisis has gripped many leading industries. This is the "stimulating effect" which is produced by military appropriations.

The military boom has hit sharply civilian sectors. To ensure military consumption numerous resources (and, largely, critical ones) were withdrawn in large amounts from the civilian sector. The forecast by Vasiliy Leontieff, professor of economics at Harvard University, is coming true. He predicted that the concentration of capital in the military field would doom the other spheres of economic activity to starvation from the viewpoint of investments which they desperately need.

The cquandering of means for non-productive purposes has whipped up inflation. The arms race furthered an increase in unemployment. It has been estimated that on the same money fifty per cent less job opportunities are created in military production than in civilian sectors. In other words, an expansion of military production brings a cut in employment. Thus, in 1975-1980 direct military expenditures of NATO countries increased by fifty per cent and unemployment in those states grew in the same proportion. The arms race in the USA in 1981 has produced a concrete result -- an increase in the number of jobless by 1.2 million -- totalling nine million. Pressure on the budget is growing. Budget deficit in the 1982 financial year is expected to amount to 100,000 million dollars.

It is not without reason that the New York TIMES has got alarmed. If the reckless increase of military expenditures has brought such misfortunes to the United States already this year, what then is in store for the country as a result of the administration-planned squandering of 1,500,000 million dollars for this purpose in the coming five years?

Economic affairs are no better in other NATO countries which follow along the lines of the arms race, and particularly in Britain. Over the first half-year alone, her industrial production dropped by seven per cent, the number of unemployed reached three million, and inflation is rampant.

INCREASE IN U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE OVERSEAS NOTED

LD290812 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- "Under cover of an imaginary 'Soviet military threat' the Pentagon is increasingly entangling the world by a dense network of military bases and objectives, and is building up the strength of the United States Armed Forces abroad," Nikolay Sablin writes in PRAVDA today. Quoting the American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, he points out that the number of United States officers and men stationed in foreign countries was increased by 11,000 men in 19[illegible] to equal 514,550 men. "An analysis of the deployment of the American forces reveals the growing imperial ambitions of Washington, its claims to play the part of the world's policeman," the author of the article notes. "The adding of almost 6,000 American servicemen to the armed forces of NATO in Western Europe is evidence of the Pentagon strategists' intentions to disturb the approximate balance of forces between the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Treaty."

The commentator points out that this year Washington has brought up the number of American servicemen in Western Europe to 337,400 men.

The second biggest concentration of American place d'armes is in eastern Asia and the western Pacific. 135,000 officers and men are stationed there or several thousand more than a year ago.

"The American military are attracted by hotspots in the world as if by a magnet," the commentary says. "The contingents earmarked for punitive police operations are being increased. The Rapid Deployment Force is being built up feverishly. The numerical strength of the Sixth and Seventh Fleets, which really are floating bases in the Mediterranean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, has been increased by 50,000 men. The construction of military objectives, command posts, and stores is being stepped up in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean region and Latin America."

"The American military bases are places d'armes of aggression and seats of armed adventurism", the author of the article sums up. "They are a threat to peace and the security of the peoples."

KHARKOV DENIES CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE, ACCUSES U.S.

LD291630 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Dec 81

["Liars Disclosed" -- TASS headline by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- The California newspaper Oakland TRIBUNE writes that the U.S. Department of State has again found itself in a mess, having advanced accusations that allegedly the Soviet Union and its friends use lethal chemicals. Serious accusations, the newspaper points out, should be based on serious proofs. As to the assertions of the U.S. Department of State, they are absolutely unfounded, the newspaper stresses.

International experts, who studied in detail the cavil of the U.S. Department of State, fully turned down the anti-Soviet fabrications of its authors. It is indicative that the same conclusion was also drawn by the UN special group, which was sent, on Washington's insistence, to Southeast Asia to collect there "data" that would substantiate American assertions. Upon completion of its mission, the group issued an official report saying that it failed to discover any evidense that would prove American accusations.

The anti-Soviet character of the fraud, released by the Department of State, is obvious for many people in the United States itself. An extra proof of that is the item in the newspaper Oakland TRIBUNE which was cited above. The newspaper queries: Why did the Department of State need such a lie? And answering the question, the newspaper writes that Washington would like to bring it home to the public that the Russians are not reliable partners in observing treaties on arms control. In other words, this lie is used as a propaganda cover-up for continuation of the arms race and attempts to shatter the international agreements that were already reached in the sphere of disarmament. Washington's campaign of slander against the Soviet Union has also another aim -- to try to erase from the memory of people the Pentagon's recent monstrous crimes in countries of Indochina, to lull the vigilance of the peoples with regard to new plans of using the most barbarous types of weapons.

It is the fact that no other state ever used chemical weapons so extensively as the United States. According to the far-from-being-complete data, in South Vietnam alone in the years of the aggression against the Vietnamese people the United States used more than 100,000 tons of chemicals. More than 2 million Vietnamese fell victim to the chemical warfare which was conducted by American interventionists. The criminal practice continues now. Bandits, sent by the CIA, use against civilians in Afghanistan chemical grenades stuffed with chemicals on which there is the label "made in USA." Chemical air bombs of American make are dropped on patriots of El Salvador, etc.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates that chemical weapons should be outlawed as soon as possible. The Soviet Union put forward concrete proposals on prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, their destruction. But it is exactly the United States which is against realisation of these proposals.

PRC STANCE AT UN TERMED REACTIONARY, IMPERIALIST

LD291000 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 29 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 29 Dec, TASS -- At the recent 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly China refrained from supporting half of the resolutions on disarmament problems put to a vote. Practically in all these cases the delegation of the People's Republic of China was in the company of a handful of leading imperialist powers and their closest allies.

By an overwhelming majority the General Assembly adopted the highly important declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, which had been sponsored by the Soviet Union. The Chinese representative was not amidst those who spoke in support of this timely proposal aimed at the maintenance of peace.

Beijing refrained from supporting the resolutions on ending all nuclear tests, on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states that do not have them now. The international convention on strengthening the security of non-nuclear states, the resolution on banning the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weapons, and, lastly, a resolution calling for a ban on neutron weapons, sponsored by the USSR and several other socialist countries.

The tenth anniversary of the restoration of the lawful representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations took place in October last. This date, however, was absolutely not noticed here. The reason, above all, was that China during its ten year stay in the international community has not advanced a single constructive idea aimed at the consolidation of peace, remaining, perhaps, the only big state in the world, which has not adhered to a single international agreement or treaty limiting the arms race.

China has not signed the treaties banning nuclear tests in the three elements, on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, on banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

The Chinese delegation at the United Nations was the only ally of the representatives of imperialist states that attacked the Soviet proposal on the drafting of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. It is obvious that the present leadership of the People's Republic of China, advancing territorial claims practically to all neighboring states, utterly dislikes the idea of concluding a treaty which would set up legal obstacles to great-power ambitions.

In the period under review Maoist diplomacy has still more actively than before joined in smear campaigns launched at the United Nations by the Western countries against socialist and progressive d eloping states.

The Beijing envoys took a disgraceful stand in the discussion of the problems of violation of human rights by dictatorial regimes in Latin America. They abstained, when the General Assembly passed resolutions vigorously denouncing the wholesale reprisals in Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

The activity of Chinese diplomacy at the United Nations distinctly reveals how persistently the present Beijing leadership pursues the course for merging with the reactionary imperialist policy of the United States and its NATO partners. Beijing does not hesitate when the interests of developing countries have to be sacrificed for the sake of pursuing such a course.

PROTEST OVER U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN 'PLAYACT'

OW271411 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Talking to a group of Japanese news reporters, Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, reaffirmed that the Chinese leadership would never make concessions to the United States on the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. He said if we make any concession, all our leaders, including Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, would have to resign. Our station observer Mulatov comments as follows on the above report filed by a KYODO reporter from Beijing:

Attention is merited by the fact that Li Xiannian's statement on Taiwan and the way he mentioned this issue sound tragic. It sounds as if the Beijing leaders with their eyes full of tears are threatening Uncle Sam with their mass resignation if he does not give up his plan to supply Taiwan with arms. A foreign news reporter made a caustic remark that Li Xiannian himself purposely did not point out clearly what kind of U.S. weapons supplied to Taiwan would make the Chinese leaders despair.

Some experts on Sino-U.S. relations believe that the Chinese leaders object to the United States supplying Taiwan with those weapons and military technologies that they themselves wish to obtain from their collaborator on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. The Beijing leaders have made the situation tense between the two Chinas, and have demanded that Washington clearly answer the question that annoys them: Whom does Uncle Sam love more, the collaborating little brother in Beijing or the partner in Taipei? The U.S. administration recently submitted a specific list to Congress for approval -- a list of $100 million worth of weapons it intends to supply to Taiwan. The U.S. ruling clique is continuously studying whether it should comply with the request made by Taiwan for the purchase of the latest U.S. fighters.

The strong protest made by the Beijing leaders against Washington's efforts to arm Taiwan is just a playact. Li Xiannian's statement is the same. The Washington authorities firmly believe that the Beijing leaders will not sever the strategic relations with the United States over the Taiwan question.

BEIJING DESIGNS ON INDIA 'HUMILIATION' FOR CHINA

OW271028 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] The talks between China and India concluded in Beijing a few days ago. It is reported that the main issue of the talks was the problem concerning the borders between the two countries. The TIMES OF INDIA said: This is the very issue which aroused the greatest attention among the broad masses of the people and leaders in India when India's relations with China were mentioned. The prospects for India's relations with China depend, to a large extent, on whether the Chinese leaders will be able to deal with this issue in the spirit of paying true respect to India's sovereign rights. No new proposals were made on the border issue at the Chinese-Indian talks held in Beijing. According to the communique on the progress of the talks, no agreement has been reached between the two sides on ways to settle the border issue.

Glebov, our station observer, writes in this connection:

First of all, let me give you a simple introduction to the central points at issue concerning the Chinese-Indian border problem. In the summer of 1962, the Chinese troops invaded the Indian territory to the depth of 100 kilometers. For no reason whatsoever, Beijing claimed this occupied land as China's territory.

In connection with the occupation of the Indian territory by China, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA points out that the Beijing leadership attempts to impose this fait accompli upon the Indian Government under the pretext that the Chinese-Indian borders have not been clearly delimited.

In view of the results of the talks held between the two countries in the past few days, the Beijing leadership has been attempting to carry out such a plan. Please note that this policy of the Beijing regime does not conform to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It is quite evident that Beijing's continued occupation of India's territory is tantamount to a gross violation of India's sovereign rights and territorial integrity. It is no wonder that China has been viewed as an "aggressor" in India and in other Asian countries in recent times. In complete disregard of the principles of international law, China has been doing whatever it likes.

In a commentary on the invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese troops in February 1979, THE AUSTRALIAN pointed out: In short, nothing has happened to remarkably change our views toward Beijing's policies. Not long ago, the Chinese occupied India's border areas near the Himalayas and also occupied several islands in the South China Sea with force. And now, China has invaded Vietnam. All this has just reminded us of the Beijing leadership's attitude toward their foreign policies.

At home and abroad India has expressed both its proper evaluation of another aspect of Beijing's policies. The point at issue here is Zhongnanhai's aid to the extremists elements of Nagaland and Manipur States in India. The TIMES OF INDIA asks: Can it be said that Beijing's supply of arms to the terrorists opposing the Indian Government conforms to China's respect for India's sovereign rights? If this is the case, is it worth it for Beijing to cherish extravagant hopes for normalizing friendly relations with India?

It should be pointed out that in the course of talks with Beijing, the Indian side called attention to the question concerning the aid provided by the Beijing ruling clique to the Indian terrorists. However, foreign news agencies report from Beijing that the Chinese delegates did not express China's willingness to meet this reasonable Indian demand for stopping such aid.

In addition, other Asian countries hold that the Beijing leadership should take full responsibility for acting wildly and in complete disregard for international law and that the Chinese people should never be held responsible for the actions taken by the adventurists. In this connection, it is very distressing to see that in acting wildly and in defiance of the law and public opinions, the leaders at the Zhongnanhai have subjugated China to humiliation in the international arena and have also subjugated the Chinese people to humiliation before the people of the whole world.

BEIJING'S PURGE OF LOCAL PARTY CADRES EXAMINED

OW280655 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] News from China proves that the Beijing ruling clique has launched a new movement to purge those cadres who have expressed dissatisfaction. Not long ago it accused the entire Hebei provincial party organization of passively resisting the guidelines of the central authorities and thoroughly reshuffled the organization. That is to say, it thoroughly reshuffled the provincial CCP committee in that province.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee last week criticized the leaders in Henan Province. At a so-called mobilization rally held a few days ago, Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the Qinghai provincial CCP committee, reported the demand of the central authorities that the leading organs in the province be reshuffled within a period of 3 months. Judging from all the information available, some central organs are also carrying out reshuffles. According to a report, a purge has already begun in the Ministry of Finance in China.

In this regard, our station observer (Bulatov) writes:

The entire situation shows that an ideological and political rectification campaign to persecute, purge and threaten cadres and party members has begun throughout China. It was with this method that Mao Zedong himself tightened control over the CCP and secured party leadership. Now Deng Xiaoping and his supporters are following Mao Zedong's steps, launching an attack on their opponents within the party, the state organs and the entire Chinese society under the pretext of criticizing erroneous viewpoints, overcoming weakness and laxness in leadership and opposing bourgeois liberalism.

At present all newspapers and journals are extensively popularizing Deng Xiaoping's remarks on rectifying the party's style of work. They regard such remarks as instructions from the highest authority and as the new viewpoint of the CCP in theory and in practice. What has prompted this CCP rectification campaign? Deng Xiaoping said that it is necessary in oder to achieve thorough stability and unity. However, everyone knows that the present chaotic situation is caused by the internal policy formulated by Deng Xiaoping and his supporters. Such a policy is unable to solve acute social and economic problems. However, if one admits such a true situation, one will be admitting the ineffectiveness of one's own policy. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping is trying to shift the responsibility for the lack of solidarity and unity to the local party cadres. He said that these local cadres oppose the party and its line.

Our station observer believes that the purge of rank-and-file CCP party members will continue to intensify in the course of preparations for the 12th national CCP Congress. The British newspaper THE TIMES wrote: Prior to the convocation of the 12th national CCP congress, Deng Xiaoping is ready to force some of his opponents to resign and others to accept his views, and to replace wherever possible those who are considered backward.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS BEIJING'S 'TILT' TOWARD SEOUL

PM171041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder": "A Well-Trodden Path"]

[Text] Beijing's rapprochement with the imperialist forces, based on anti-Sovietism, is inevitably involving it in "business" relations with Washington's extreme reactionary allies, too. The facts of the Beijing hegemonists' cooperation with the bloody Pinochet regime in Chile and their trade and political flirtation with the South African racists are well known. The "Chinese tilt" toward the Seoul puppet regime -- another of the national liberation movements' rabid enemies -- is therefore logical.

Although not officially recognizing the Seoul regime, Beijing has long been seeking "contacts" with it. And here it does not bother with original new means. At one time so-called "ping pong diplomacy" was conducted with regard to Washington. Now this "sporting" path leads toward Seoul. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reports that China intends to send a delegation to South Korea to participate in the next session of the Asian baseball federation. A harmless act, it would seem -- a question of sport, but not for the Beijing expansionists.

Economic cooperation between Beijing and Seoul has long been actively conducted behind a screen of "political discord." The secret ties between the two regimes are of a permanent and stable character. According to evidence in the Japanese press again, trade relations between them have come out into the open. This year it is believed that the volume of bilateral commodity exchange will reach $1 billion.

It is clear that the Chinese hegemonists are assigning to the rapprochment with Seoul a quite definite place in their expansionist ambitions.

REISCHAUER'S NUCLEAR TRANSIT REMARKS REPORTED

OW241135 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] A recent report from Washington said that the United States will give Japan no prior notice if it introduces nuclear weapons into that country. In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Anatolyev writes:

Only recently a high-ranking U.S. Government official, in a KYODO interview, made remarks virtually admitting to the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan by the United States, thereby touching off a controversy in Japan's mass media. Even before this controversy had fully subsided, another new bombshell announcement was made by former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer. His remarks, which he made while explaining the U.S. position regarding its alliance relationship with Japan, can be summed up as follows:

Under the current agreement the United States is not obligated to give prior notification if it wants to introduce nuclear weapons into Japan. If Japan wants to receive prior notice, a new agreement should be concluded. Of course, Japan is a sovereign country and has the right to refuse port calls in Japan by U.S. vessels carrying nuclear weapons. But this would mean the end of the Japan-U.S. alliance, the end of the U.S. bases in Japan and the end of the security treaty.

This, in a nutshell, is what Mr Reischauer said. His remarks were indeed clear. The 1960 security treaty provides for prior consultations between the governments of the two countries, not only for prior notification by the U.S. side. The Japanese Government has continuously assured the people that the United States abides by the provisions of this treaty.

Any introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan runs counter to the three nonnuclear principles declared by the Japanese Government. In the past 20 years every Japanese prime minister and foreign minister has talked a great deal about his "strict observance" of these principles, not forgetting to add each time that the United States also consents to these principles. It has now become clear however that the United States has never consented to these principles since the conclusion of the security treaty.

Mr Edwin Reischauer knows a great deal about Japanese affairs and is an authority on Japan-U.S. relations. Therefore, his remarks in the KYODO interview have caused serious concern.

In connection with these political remarks by Mr Reischauer, we feel that the recent statement made by Foreign Minister Sakurauchi at a House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee session is somewhat less persuasive. The foreign minister said that he has no intention to inquire about the remarks made by the U.S. side that Japan will be given no prior notice if the United States wants to introduce nuclear weapons into Japan. We cannot help but think that the foreign minister made his remark out of fear that more hidden facts might be revealed to the Japanese public and that the government might be driven into a difficult position.

One thing is not clear, however. Our question is: Which of the three nonnuclear principles is Japanese diplomacy still considering intact?

MOSCOW HAILS SIGNS OF USSR-JAPAN DIALOGUE

OW290511 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "For the Sake of True Trust in the Soviet-Japan Relations"]

[Text] Under the present international political situation, pressing issues in world politics require a particularly careful and discreet approach.

It is unnecessary to say that, under current circumstances, all nations are required to actively seek a dialogue so that they can deepen mutual understanding and find a solution to each pending issue through talks. In this sense, it is a matter of joy that we now begin to see signs that a dialogue will be resumed in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. It now seems useful to call your attention to the fact that the Soviet Union has invariably and consistently sought a dialogue.

Of course, I am not saying that all issues pending between the Soviet Union and Japan would be resolved through dialogue alone. However, it is certain that a dialogue would soften the atmosphere prevailing between the two countries.

In this context, it is very important to promote mutual trust in Soviet-Japanese relations and in the entire area of the Far East. It is easy to talk about "trust among nations," but the concept has a large number of facets. Naturally, there are many means of consolidating trust.

In this connection, it seems necessary to point out that the 26th CPSU Congress this spring called for drawing up and implementing measures to promote trust in the military field in the Far East. Following the call, the Soviet Government proposed that nations concerned, including Japan, conduct detailed negotiations on the issue. Participants in such negotiations could discuss practical steps to promote trust. Inquiries and debate on possible practical steps have been conducted fairly often in Japan. It seems, however, than an extensive study of all relevant issues at the negotiating table would be far more useful and effective than merely expressing one-sided opinions.

Europe has accumulated experience to some degree in implementing measures to promote trust. It is very obvious, however, that the situation in the Far East is much more complicated than that in Europe. Limiting medium-range nuclear arms has now emerged as a pressing issue in the Far East. This issue can be resolved only when all nations having nuclear arms and troops in this region -- that is, the Soviet Union, the United States and China -- participate in this process. Since Japan has no nuclear arms, some may ask what the process has got to do with her. However, there are many U.S. bases in Japan and U.S. forces are stationed on Japanese territory. Japan's reformist forces have long expressed apprehension that those U.S. troops might be equipped with nuclear arms.

In view of a U.S. Government spokesman's recent statement and political remarks by former U.S. ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer that the United States does not issue prior notice to Japan on the introduction of nuclear arms, it is indisputably clear that the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan is not in the least controlled by the Japanese authorities.

It is a self-evident truth that such a situation renders the Far Eastern situation complicated and the work of strengthening trust difficult. As everyone knows, Japan professes the three nonnuclear principles. To adhere to these principles and carry them out is of significant importance and cannot be neglected from the viewpoint of strengthening true peace and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in the Far East.

In this connection, the following remarks by Leonid Brezhnev, made in his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, should be called to mind: Under any circumstances, the Soviet Union will not use nuclear arms against those countries which do not produce, possess or introduce nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is ready to give assurances on this, in the form of a treaty, to any country without exception. This is what Mr Leonid Brezhnev said. Strict adherence to the three nonnuclear principles on the past of Japan would organically mesh with the Soviet position.

The points discussed above are no more than some ways of strengthening mutual trust in the area of Soviet-Japanese relations, but the strengthening of trust is in itself the way to lasting peace in the world.

JAPANESE ALARMED AT U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

LD280808 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 28 Dec 81

["Under Pressure From Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- It is not the first time that Washington compels Japan to increase its military budget. These demands become especially persistent at a time of the aggravation of trade and economic contradictions. This is what is taking place this year, when the Japanese exports to the United States will surpass imports from that country by over 15 billion dollars, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA today. As always in such cases, it is being claimed on Capitol Hill that the Japanese win competition because they spend too little on defences, taking advantage of the U.S. military presence. It has already become commonplace to resolve problems of economic competition by imposing on Japan purchases of American military equipment, for instance, expensive naval planes for patrolling and anti-submarine operations, the writer points out.

The sharp growth of Japan's military budget (it is planned to grow in 1982 by 7.5 percent) is fraught with a confrontation between the ruling circles and public opinion, which may be dangerous to the former. That is why Washington and Tokyo are looking for other, indirect ways of increasing Japan's participation in the arms race. One of the ways is the export to the United States of modern Japanese technology (for example, microelectronics, lasers and computers), which can be used by the Pentagon for developing weapons of new types.

Another way of making Tokyo increase its military effort is the attempt to compel Japan to pay for the upkeep of the American troops not only in its own territory but also in South Korea, the commentary says. Seoul, with blessing from Washington, requested Japan to grant South Korea 10 billion dollars during the forthcoming five years. The figure was subsequently cut to six billion, but the Japanese side has not yet consented.

However, according to Japanese press reports, soon after Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reshuffled his cabinet and after the talks recently held in Tokyo by U.S. General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, (who had previously visited Seoul), the trend towards expanding military cooperation with the United States and rapprochement with South Korea became apparent in the Japanese ruling circles. The country's peace-loving public notes with alarm that some Japanese politicians would like to use the American pressure to push the country to the road of militarisation which may result only in national catastrophe.

BIG U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN REPORTED

LD291024 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. administration is going to push through the Congress in the near future one of its biggest arms deals with Taiwan. According to a State Department spokesman, deliveries to Taiwan of spares for U.S.-made military hardware will start in February-March, 1982. He refused to give the total value of the deal and only mentioned that it would surpass 25 million dollars. However, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, with reference to informed sources, points out that the value of spares is estimated at 97 million dollars.

U.S.-ROK EXERCISES HELD TO 'WHIP UP TENSION'

LD290750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The unified military command of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces has decided to hold more large-scale exercises, Team Spirit '82, from 13 February to 26 April next year in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Such exercises are being held for the seventh year in succession. They are used by Washington and Seoul to whip up tension in the western Pacific, primarily on the Korean peninsula. Offensive operations with the participation of U.S. Marines from Okinawa and other U.S. military bases are practiced in the exercises.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-DPRK COOPERATION TALKS

PM290851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- The 17th session of the Soviet-Korean intergovernmental consultative commission on economic, scientific and technical questions was held in Moscow 15 through 18 December.

Questions of the fulfillment of the sides' reciprocal commitments were examined, as well as the prospects for cooperation in the construction and extension of industrial enterprises and other projects in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's technical assistance, the fulfillment of the protocol on trade turnover and payments between the two countries in 1981 and the results of consultations between the USSR and DPRK planning organs on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in the period 1981-85. The commission discussed questions of further developing Soviet-Korean scientific and technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in certain other spheres.

The session took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere. As a result of the commission's work a joint protocol was signed. The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Korean by Kong Chin-tae, deputy premier of the DPRK administration council.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA RATIFIED

PM151133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- By decrees dated 2 December 1981 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified:

The agreement on cooperation between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic in the sphere of social security signed in Ulaanbaatar on 6 April 1981;

The consular convention between the USSR and the DRA signed in Kabul on 24 May 1981.

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR DRA REBELS

LD291634 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 29 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- The United States is stepping up the undeclared war against Afghanistan and continues giving an overt support to the bands of Afghan mercenaries and terrorists being infiltrated into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). As is seen from U.S. press reports, U.S. special services fully took into their hands the supply of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with weapons, and the planning and coordination of terrorist acts in the territory of Afghanistan. U.S. mass media have unimpeded access to the leaders of Afghan bandits, and often run reportages directly from the den of mercenaries and terrorists. All those anti-Afghan activities are conducted within the framework of the government programme of the U.S. administration. President Carter and then the now President Reagan admitted that Washington entered into direct contact with the leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionary bands and supplies them with necessary weapons. The Washington administration spent 100 million dollars in the outgoing year 1981 for them and other subversive actions against the DRA.

As the magazine NEW REPUBLIC admits, U.S. weapons for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are supplied to Pakistan by aircraft, the identification marks of which constantly change. Then the weapons and ammunition are distributed among the detachments of mercenaries and terrorists.

The armed forces of the DRA and security-service detachments smashed several counter-revolutionary bands in Qonduz, Herat, Nangarhar and Baghlan Provinces in the middle of this month. The weapons and documents captured from them are indicative, as the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported, of U.S. imperialism's direct involvement in the subversive and terrorist acts by counter-revolutionaries in Afghan territory.

The DRA Government, leaning in its foreign policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the Non-Aligned Movement, strives to develop friendly contacts with all countries of the world and first of all with its neighbours. The DRA's proposals dated May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, serve as an expression of this peaceful and constructive policy. The proposals not only express revolutionary Afghanistan's striving for peace and goodneighbourliness, but also formulate principles for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The realisation of the DRA's proposals would promote the normalisation of the situation, put an end to the existing tension and would enable the peoples of the whole region to live in peace. However, the U.S. Government ignores the DRA's constructive initiatives, since the U.S. Government is not interested in the stabilisation of the situation in the region. By artificially fanning up the conflict which originated as a result of U.S. imperialism's intrigues, the Washington administration is making use of the atmosphere of tension to achieve its hegemonist goals and to set some countries of the region against others and to keep a constant threat to the security of Afghanistan, of the countries of Indochina, just as of other states, including India.

Facts indicate that the hegemonist policy of Washington, the leaders of which have come to regard themselves as the rulers of the destinies of the peoples of regions and whole continents, underlies tension around Afghanistan. To attain this end they do not stop short of using brutal force and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

MOSCOW DARI ON 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF PDPA

25 December

TA291416 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] According to what is stipulated in the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or the provisional constitution of the DRA, on 1 January 1982, 17 years will have expired since the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- the pioneer party of the working class and of all the working people in Afghanistan. On the occasion of this glorious date we have prepared a series of talks for you. Herewith we present to you its first part:

The PDPA, which is currently the leading and guiding force of Afghan society, was established precisely in conditions where the brutal regime of Zahir Shah was in power. [sentence indistinct] However, during all this oppression certain persons were also living whose hearts were warmed by love for the homeland and for their heroic people. The injustices and the suffering tormented them. The desire of these patriotic individuals to help those who were being subjected to oppression by ruling officials and their readiness to sacrifice their lives in the struggle for a better future for the people united these individuals.

On 1 January 1965, the PDPA was unofficially formed as the struggling party for the welfare of the people. The party declared that staging a national and democratic revolution for the Afghan people was its duty. The first stage would be a democratic society and then a society of prosperity and welfare free of the exploitation of man by man. The struggle for the welfare of the people in Afghanistan's situation was difficult and dangerous. The ruling regime suppressed members of the party, threw them into prison and prohibited the publication of national newspapers and books. However, the party [words indistinct] and staged demonstrations, strikes and marches, and sent revolutionary publications to [words indistinct]. Year by year the number of party members, among the broad masses of the people in towns and villages and even among the heroic Afghan Army, increased. Finally the party succeeded in [words indistinct] the people and the army, and was able to convince them that it had a leading role to play in the victory of the future revolution. [sentence indistinct]

The revolution, which was anticipated by all, came about on a spring morning, on 27 April 1978. The victorious national and democratic revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the first government of the working people in Afghan history, the DRA, and a revolution which achieved victory under the leadership of the PDPA, mobilized the broad masses of the people toward a political life and paved the way for broad and fundamental social and economic transformations. Implementing numerous changes in the interest of the working people, the workers, farmers, government employees, shopkeepers and [words indistinct] started under the leadership of the PDPA. Equality of the country's tribes and nations was also announced. One of the important measures of the PDPA and the DRA is agrarian reform for the benefit of farmers who own no land or only small landholdings. The victorious Sawr Revolution saved 11 million farmers from debt and usury. The distribution of land among farmers with no land or small landholdings started. When, in the summer of 1979, it was announced that the first stage of land reform had been concluded, (?300,000) families who had no land or small landholdings had received pieces of land. About one million persons started studies in courses to fight against illiteracy [words indistinct].

Thus, the PDPA was transformed into the party ruling over the fate of society. It implemented a program of deep transformations [words indistinct]. Everywhere in Afghanistan the people welcomed the revolution's victory with great enthusiasm, and finally a country which had been in deep sleep during generations started moving. The ordinary working people felt that the government was thinking about them, not about the feudalists, big landowners and embezzeling employees, and that it was serving them.

The Afghan revolution had a great impact throughout the entire world, particularly in developing countries. However, as a result of the revolution's victory, great concern and anxiety developed in Washington, Beijing and some other capitals. U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and international reaction were afraid and alarmed because the Afghan revolution could become a good example to the other nations of the East. From the very first months of the revolution's victory they engaged in hatching plots against the PDPA and its people's government, attempting to install their new colonialist (?lackeys) in Afghanistan and to deprive the Afghan people of the gains of the revolution. It was for this reason that they made use of Pakistan as one of their important springboards and undertook the training, equipping and arming of their mercenary bands, including the counterrevolutionaries who had been expelled from their country, and dispatched them into Afghanistan. Thus, an undeclared war against the Afghan people and their national and democratic revolution started, which developed a very dangerous aspect during the autumn of 1978, threatening the existence of the independent Afghan people and the future of the Sawr revolution. However, the party did not succumb, but resisted. There were sufficient healthy forces in the PDPA [words indistinct] who were seeking ways to foil the anti-Afghan plans being fanned by the imperialists, the hegemonists and the internal and external reaction. The second stage of the revolution, namely the stage of saving the people and the revolution must begin.

Dear listeners, at the same time tomorrow we will talk to you in detail in this connection.

26 December

GF291238 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In more than 50 camps in Pakistan and the PRC, new groups of terrorists were trained to carry out subversive activities in the DRA, while in Washington and Beijing plans to annex the DRA's southeastern provinces to Pakistan were being reviewed.

Amin was helping the aggressor. He himself killed Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first DRA president and one of the PDPA's founders, and grasped the leadership of the party and government. He started to oppose the progressive Afghan toilers, who previously supported the DRA Government and Sawr Revolution, killing their most important members and cadres.

The situation became very critical in December 1979. The enemies were so sure of victory that they distributed leaflets in Kabul saying they would spill the blood of all toilers who supported the PDPA and Sawr revolution. The aim of the imperialists and their mercenaries was to repeat Chile's experience, just as the Chilean democratic movement was suppressed through bloodshed.

The PDPA's honor is based on its having the majority of nationalists led by Babrak Karmal as its members, taking the people's unbreakable will and taking the government in their hands and uprooting the enemies. By doing so they saved the country and the revolution.

It was at this point that the second phase of the Sawr revolution, the phase of modernization and progress, started under Karmal's leadership. In his 29 December 1979 message to the people of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said: Let us follow the path of progress toward the final victory of the anti-feudalist and anti-imperialist democratic revolution under the guidance of the great Sawr Revolution. Let us work toward building a free and modern Afghanistan.

The leaders of the PDPA and DRA Government at that time had extremely important and difficult responsibilities.

It was their job not only to restore revolutionary order and social justice but also to put an end to and inflict an effective blow against foreign interference in order to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and the fruits of the Sawr Revolution.

As everyone is aware, during the rule of President Taraki the DRA Government repeatedly sought the Soviet Union's assistance in opposing foreign aggression. During these critical moments, the imperialist and Zionist mercenaries were carrying out aggression on a large scale.

The leadership of the PDPA and the DRA Government renewed its request for assistance from our country. As you know, Afghanistan received this aid, including military aid.

SITUATION IN KABUL REPORTED CALM, STABLE

PM301115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Special correspondent G. Musayelyan dispatch under the rubric "Kabul on the Line": "Festival on Afghan Soil"]

[Excerpts] It is 18 December by the calendar, but it is fall in the Afghan capital. Only a few days ago leaves were falling copiously at the feet of passers-by in the parks and gardens. But today the trees have lost every last trace of gold and stand like guilty schoolchildren waiting for the new time of year. But for the time being the squares and side streets are flooded with generous sunlight and totally cloudless. Infinite blue skies prevail over the city.

Despite the incessant intrigues of the revolution's enemies, the situation in Kabul is calm and stable. I have visited various parts of the Afghan capital. In tents and kiosks, under homemade tarpaulin awnings, alongside barrows of goods -- everywhere there is brisk trading from early morning until late evening. There is a selection of grapes and musk-melons, watermelons and apples, plums and peaches on offer. Other traders have different wares -- cigarettes, lighters, chewing gum, combs, charms.

A characteristic feature of Kabul weekdays is the construction sites where work is in full swing. The multistory building of the Ministry of Communications has risen up in the city center, in (Zarnigar) Square, and new private stores have opened in the (Mindavi) commercial district. Apartment blocks, schools and kindergartens are under construction. The revolutionary council recently approved a master plan for the development of Kabul. Chief attention is devoted to creating large housing complexes. This work is of tremendous significance to the capital, (Geyrat), chief of the Housing Construction Cooperatives Administration of the Ministry of Public Works, says, for the capital's population has doubled in the past decade and reached 1.2 million.

The Kabul housebuilding combine is participating in creating the new districts. It was commissioned with the participation of Soviet specialists and to a plan drawn up in our country. Afghan construction workers, utilizing the experience of their Soviet colleagues, are now mastering new methods of erecting skeleton ferroconcrete structures. It is planned to double the scale of construction next year. The cooperation sector alone will be able to provide the people of Kabul with 400-500 modern apartments every year.

The Afghan people's successes can be seen not only on the creative front. The People's Armed Forces have routed another gang of imperialism's mercenaries in Takhar Province. A considerable quantity of foreign weapons and ammunition, a radio set and also documents attesting to ties between the gang's leaders and foreign subversive centers were captured from the bandits. As the BAKHTAR agency points out, the gang was discovered and liquidated with the help of the local populace.

There is no force capable of killing the desire for a new life aroused in the Afghan people by the April revolution or capable of reversing their history.

REAGAN'S 'DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES' CONDEMNED

LD301026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. administration has undertaken a provocative act with the aim of still further poisoning the international climate, increasing tension, making confrontation harsher and pursuing a harder militarist line in foreign policy.

Enraged by the collapse of their plans for the restoration of capitalism in Poland by the hands of their agents from among the counterrevolutionary rabble of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], Confederation for an Independent Poland and Solidarity, the Washington rulers are hastening to whip up to the maximum a campaign of hatred toward the countries of socialism, primarily toward the USSR, to undermine the foundations of Soviet-American relations, which have been worked out by tremendous efforts, and to reduce these relations to a minimum.

President Reagan has published a statement in which he announced the introduction of a whole range of unilateral discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union -- from stopping Aeroflot flights to the United States to reviewing bilateral Soviet-American relations in the field of trade and scientific-technical cooperation, agreements which have been signed by the U.S. Government.

In order to justify this unprecedented crude diktat -- absolutely impermissible in generally accepted international practice with regard to a soverign state -- the leader of the U.S. administration resorted to direct forgery and lies by asserting that the Soviet Union allegedly "interfered" in Polish affairs and bears "direct responsibility" for the situation which has come about in Poland.

The White House boss clearly needed these unsubstantiated accusations in order to distort generally known facts which bear witness to the fact that the trials which have fallen to the lot of the Polish people are primarily the result of direct interference in Poland's affairs by American imperialism. It is American imperialism which has carried out subversive activity against the Polish People's Republic through the CIA. It is precisely the United States which reared the Polish counterrevolution, incited it to unleash a fratricidal war that would plunge Poland into an abyss of chaos and lead it to national catastrophe.

None other than Washington rendered financial and other aid to the KSS-KOR members, the "Confederates" and Solidarity extremists, infiltrated CIA agents into these organizations, and through the Free Europe and Voice of America radio stations daily directed the provocative activity of counterrevolutionary, antisocialist forces in undermining the people's power.

The measures taken in the Polish People's Republic with the aim of creating conditions for coming out of the state of crisis, in defense of legality and the restoration of public order are its own internal affair. The blind rage of the Washington administration about these legitimate actions of sovereign Poland show only that Washington has lost every vestige of common sense. It has reached the point at which Reagan, having without foundation at the beginning of his statement accused the Soviet Union of "interference" in Polish affairs, which is pure fiction, at the end of his statement demands that the USSR...should intervene in Poland with the aim of canceling the measures taken by the Polish People's Republic Government to stabilize and normalize the situation in that country. At the same time, Reagan threatened further acts of blackmail and pressure.

These statements by Reagan are the quintessence of the great power, imperialist policy of U.S. ruling circles, who do not care a fig for the sovereignty of other countries and peoples, and consider themselves to have the right to dictate their will and conditions to them, to stage bloody coups and to force regimes of their own liking on the peoples.

The peoples of South Korea, Chile, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, the Seychelle Islands and many other countries have personal experience with this course of the U.S. Government.

Political observers note that the Soviet Union is a great power which has allowed no one and will continue to allow no one to talk to it in the language of blackmail and diktat. Repeated attempts to "pressure" the USSR with the aid of all kinds of "sanctions," have as everyone knows, invariably suffered complete failure, including in the recent past.

The White House's latest attempt to embark again on the long since bankrupt path of threats and blackmail can therefore be regarded as nothing other than a deliberate attempt by top U.S. ruling circles to worsen even more the international situation, to throw the world back to the gloomy times of the "cold war" and to untie the hands of U.S. imperialism so that it can pursue a militarist policy aimed at achieving world domination.

The White House stubbornly refuses to come to terms with the indisputable fact that times have changed and that no one can turn back the tides of history. The Reagan administration's adventurist, reckless course is doomed to shameful failure.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND CRITICIZED

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Reagan Address

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 29 Dec 81

["Imperialist Interference Rebuffed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec, TASS -- The Christmas address of the U.S. President cannot be regarded as anything else than a blatant interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Poland. Not a single statesman since the Second World War has ever made such a statement abounding in threats and at the same time containing an ultimatum, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in the commentary entitled "Blatant Interference in Our Affairs".

No wonder that in his speech addressed to the American people Reagan preferred not to speak about the domestic problems of the United States, or about the unbridled arms race, but spoke about the difficulties of another country. It is surprising, however, that the president used forced [as received] facts and false information supplied by the traitor of the Polish people Spasowski, who is trying to win the benevolence of his American masters by slander and insults against Poland.

What concretley compelled the U.S. President to resort to gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland? He was evidently "angered" by the fact that the sovereign Polish Government decided to stop the further break up of state structures and to prevent, by introducing martial law in the country in accordance with the Constitution, a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. Such a step was taken after numerous and abortive attempts to reach agreement with the leaders of Solidarity and after attempts to create a front of national accord with the participation of all patriotic forces which adhere to the socialist principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

It follows from President Reagan's speech that he does not know the facts or deliberately distorts them. Is not the President familiar with Lech Walesa's statement in Radom: "Confrontation is inevitable. There will be confrontation". Or with Modzelewski's statement: "We should say explicitly that this battle will be the last one for them"? Could Reagan have any doubt as to the true aims of those pronouncements and what the Solidarity leaders intended to achieve? If so, one is only to regret that the U.S. President has bad advisers and government ministers.

Are not President Reagan's decisions, announced by him in the above-mentioned speech, an obvious interference in our internal affairs and a gross political and economic pressure? This overt interference and gross pressure fully contradict the final act which was signed in Helsinki by the U.S. representative as well, and the provisions of the UN Charter on which the Helsinki document is based.

It should be noted that not all U.S. European allies have taken the same stand as the U.S. President, the newspaper says. The members of the European Economic Community decided to continue to render aid to Poland.

In his address President Reagan went out of his way to impart an international aspect to the Polish question -- obviously in a bid to justify his own interference in our internal affairs. One oughtn't be surprised at, mildly speaking, the outburst of displeasure over the development of events in Poland, an outburst which found expression in the U.S. President's televised speech, because the administration expected a different course of events in Poland.

Speaking of the dirty role of traitor Spasowski who played a role in determining the United States' present stand with regard to Poland, the newspaper says further, it is worthwhile quoting his impudent slanderous verbiage in front of U.S. television cameras, the verbiage which testifies to that man's moral degradation. The traitor asked the President that a candle be lit in a White House window on Christmas Eve "as a small but convincing sign of solidarity with the Polish people".

Undoubedly, there should be a candle burning in a White House window, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, and not only on the Christmas but every other evening as well -- in memory of those hundreds of thousands of victims of military interventions and U.S. bombing air raids in Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, in honour of U.S. soldiers who fell in those countries, in honour of tens of thousands of victims of different forms of U.S. interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and in honour of the Palestinian women and children killed by U.S. weapons being used by Israel.

Reagan's address, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes, has laid bare the true visage of U.S. imperialism and has demonstrated the U.S. administration's true attitude to the Polish people. The principles of humanism that Washington is proclaiming so often are just an instrument of political blackmail and pressure.

Zorin Commentary

LD271238 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Dec 81

["Moscow Viewpoint" program with Prof Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio -- read by announcer]

[Text] I'd like to start this talk today with season's greetings and best wishes of good health and well-being to all our listeners and their families. This is an occasion for speaking about pleasant and cheerful things, and I am not to blame at all for the fact that I cannot do so today, for after all it was President Reagan who has given the Americans a rather doubtful Christmas gift by making a speech in which he flagrantly distorted the state of events in Poland, threatened the Polish people, and made absolutely ungrounded accusations against the Soviet Union.

A truly gruesome picture is being painted for Americans. For a year and a half there was a process of democratization in Poland supported by the majority of the people. Suddenly some sort of military junta there performed a coup, the champions of democracy are cruelly dealt with, massive arrests were carried out with many casualties. The people who carried out the coup were Soviet puppets acting on direct instructions from Moscow.

Now, you will agree that that is how you are told about the events (?in Poland). But now, let's take a look at the true facts, facts that not only the U.S. media but Washington officials either keep silent about or crudely distort. For example, the American public was told nothing to the effect that in the course of the measures taken by the lawful government of Poland numerous documents were found in the headquarters of the Solidarity trade union association, documents showing in what ways the extremist leaders in the top echelons of Solidarity had planned a bloody coup.

The Polish authorities have documents at their disposal which in the near future may be studied by all unbiased people to see that the documents contain not only concrete and detailed plans for taking over power by people elected by no one and operating against the Polish Constitution, but also lists of persons to be executed. These lists cover not tens or hundreds of people but a total of 80,000. Punitive operations had already been prepared practically which had they not been foiled would have led to a bloodbath in Poland.

Another lie Americans are being told is to picture the measures being taken to protect the Constitution and laws operating in Poland as a coup. But even recently Washington recognized Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who now stands at the head of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation as the lawful prime minister of the People's Republic of Poland.

More, a U.S. ambassador is accredited to the government led by General Jaruzelski. It is putting things upside down to say under these circumstances that actions taken by the lawfully elected Polish authorities to introduce order in the country, to prevent the final disintegration of the economy, to forestall hunger for millions of Poles and to avoid a civil war that would carry away hundreds of thousands of lives -- it is wrong to say that this amounted to a coup.

In the present situation the Polish authorities have done their best, what any other self-respecting democratic government concerned with the needs of its people would have done.

Finally, there is the following falsification unworthy of government officials. Washington leaders have been making utterly irresponsible statements in the past few days about Soviet interference in Polish affairs, to the effect that the measures the Polish leaders have taken were (?measures) imposed by Moscow. These are grave and serious accusations, but at least there should be some facts to corroborate them, but these are hollow accusations, rumors and hearsay. In all these past few days the Washington leaders have failed to produce for the American public a single fact confirming such accusations against the Soviet Union concerning the events in Poland.

As for the current threats in Washington against Poland and the Soviet Union, the men who are making these threats should realize this is a poor way of treating the socialist countries, poor and lacking in prospects. Washington will lose at least as much by trying again to build up international tensions as the people against whom it is casting thunder and lightning. Americans are interested in peace and security in this nuclear missile age as much as all other nations.

W. European Opposition

LD291628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] A report from Washington. The United States Congress has taken yet another provocative anti-Polish action which can be seen as nothing other than outrageous interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland. The so-called Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, well known for its frantic anticommunism, has held hearings, in which the participants made malicious, slanderous attacks on the Polish Government and the measures which it has taken, which are aimed at creating conditions for getting Poland out of its state of crisis, at defending legality and at restoring public order in the country.

The nature of the Washington assemblage can be judged by the fact that Baranczak, one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary grouping Committee for Social Self-Defense [KSS/KOR] now working at Harvard University, and a number of other renegades who have left Poland for the West, were invited to it. Their speeches effectively confirmed that the antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were leading to a seizure of power in the country, the overthrow of the socialist system and fratricidal war with the aim of restoring the capitalist order.

A speech by Kampelman, head of the United States delegation at the Madrid meeting, who shed crocodile tears over the imaginary violations of human rights in Poland -- that is what Washington prefers to call the steps by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic to normalize the situation in the country -- sounded in unison with the slanderous fabrications by the betrayers of the Polish people. Scanlon, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, also took part in this provocative spectacle.

The hearings in the American Congress have again demonstrated that the ruling circles in the United States of America, experiencing a impotent rage in connection with the failure of the plans of the Polish counterrevolution nurtured in the West, are continuing in violation of all norms of international law to interfere crudely in the affairs of People's Poland, which is shown in particular by Washington's attempts to bind the West European countries to the measures of economic pressure on the government of the Polish People's Republic which it has announced. However, as Taylor, observer of the Baltimore SUN, admits, the West European states do not intend to follow the course of the United States administration and introduce discriminatory sanctions against Poland. These countries, the observer notes, have an interest in preserving detente on the European Continent and in maintaining normal trade and economic relations with the Warsaw Treaty countries. This is why, he stresses, the mission of Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger, who tried to exert pressure on the allies of the United States in the matter of banning supplies of foodstuffs to Poland, failed. Practically none of the European allies of the United States of America is inclined to support Reagan's course and to adopt economic sanctions with regard to Warsaw, says the West German RHEINISCHER POST. Another paper published in the Federal Republic of Germany, GENERAL ANZEIGER, describes Washington's pressure as too importunate, and the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG warns that the attempts by the United States administration to broaden the sphere of discriminatory economic measures would put NATO to a serious test. In this connection the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE stresses that the Polish press regards the White House decision on economic sanctions as crude interference in Poland's internal affairs. The Austrian VOLKSTIMME roundly condemns the unconcealed interference by the American administration in the affairs of the Polish people. Poland, it says in an editorial article, is a sovereign and independent state. The introduction of martial law after many months of patient searching for other ways out of the state of crisis with the aim of preventing an antistate coup is a purely internal affair of that country. No one has given the President of the United States of America the right to interfere in the Poles' affairs.

COMMENTARY ON POLISH SITUATION, FOREIGN REACTION

LD291904 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Commentary by Leonid Krichevskiy, Moscow radio commentator]

[Text] The situation in Poland is generally calm. Most enterprises and mines as well as transportation are working. On 28 December also the situation in the Piast colliery returned to normal. During a lengthy period Solidarity extremists, making recourse to terror, forcibly kept over 1,000 miners underground. On Monday evening all miners left the workings. Thus, the last focus of tension was liquidated in the country.

Now the authorities in Poland direct their efforts above all toward improving the situation in the country. The Polish People's Republic Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announced that the previously planned measures to reduce market supplies of rationed foodstuffs, beginning January 1982, will be revised. It is envisaged that ration cards will be covered on the December level. The Military Council of National Salvation has appealed to Polish farmers to speed up the sales of grain and other foodstuffs to the state.

To satisfy the various social and welfare needs of employees of production enterprises, social commissions are being organized. In many provinces groups of worker aktivs are functioning. They cooperate with the militia in protecting public order both in the streets and the enterprises.

Polish mass media are unmasking subversive activities of Solidarity extremists who, after the introduction of martial law, tried to increase tension and provoke confrontations. The Lublin paper SZTANDAR LUDU reports on how strikes were provoked in some enterprises in the province. Psychological terror, lies and pressure were openly applied. The paper quotes a worker who explained his participation in the strike exclusively because of fear of physical maltreatment.

However, the normalization of the situation in Poland evokes every growing irritation among Washington ruling circles. One hears from there constant threats of applying sanctions to Poland. Fanning up the anti-Polish campaign, Washington strives to enmesh its partners in it. The United States does not hesitate to use overt pressure, but such measures will not bring the results wished by Washington. As is shown by the declarations of statesmen in Canada, the FRG and many other West European countries, those states are not inclined to support the course of Ronald Reagan aimed at aggravating the situation in Poland and on the entire continent. They do not intend, either, to threaten their beneficial trade relations with East European countries and do not want to have the political dialogue between East and West broken.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA PRINTS SOLIDARITY DOCUMENTS

LD201000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0814 GMT 30 Dec 81

["How Preparations Were Made for a Counterrevolutionary Coup in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- In its first issue for 1982, the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has allocated two columns to documents and materials exposing the leaders of the Polish counterrevolution and their Western sponsors. Facsimile copies of pamphlets and instructions drawn up by the Solidarity bosses are printed, the purport of which is incitement to disorders, calls for settling accounts with PZPR activists, and for a seizure of power.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA also cites facts published in the Polish press on the way the counterrevolutionaries settled accounts with workers they found objectionable, and the way they tried to use even children for the struggle against the socialist order.

The counterrevolutionary scenario, one of the publications points out, had other secret pages, which are still not completely known today. The country was filled with provocative, instigatory literature full of fanatical hatred toward socialism, and inflaming nationalist, chauvinist passions. Attacks on Poland's alliance treaties were stepped up. Demands for Poland to leave the Warsaw Treaty were even manifested, the present Polish-Soviet borders were made doubtful and the history of Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army from the Hitlerite occupiers was distorted.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's New York correspondent writes about the turmoil aroused in the U.S. administration by the measures taken by the Polish authorities to protect socialism in Poland. "The political and economic sanctions" against Poland announced by President Reagan in his Christmas message, the correspondent points out, show that the United States sees the country as "some kind of disobedient vassal whom one can sometimes punish and sometimes pardon, according to whim."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's Paris correspondent draws attention to the outburst of anticommunist propaganda in France. "The fact that Poland has set about bringing order to its own house, relying on its inner strength, has made its enemies bellow in a paroxysm of rage," the Soviet journalist comments.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP ON SITUATION IN POLAND

'Normal' Work Rhythm

LD300652 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Situation Report" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec (PAP) -- Poland's maritime economy is returning to a normal rhythm of work. Ports along the entire Baltic seacost offer regular service to ingoing and outgoing cargo.

Gdansk recorded the biggest volume of cargo handled yesterday (35,500 tons) and was followed by the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex (34,000) and Goynia (25,600).

Also the repair shipyards have recorded a normal rhythm of work and job attendance.

Head of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology has ordered resumption of courses in higher schools as of January 8. This applied to extramural students, those in the final year of their studies and post-graduate and doctoral students.

Further statements have been made by Solidarnosc activists. Roman Malinowski, head of the Solidarnosc works branch at the railway depot in Opole, said that he supported the legal order decreed by the Martial Council of National Redemption and took the obligation to observe it. He called on all railwaymen to do the same. Ireneusz Just, head of Solidarnosc chapter in the Silesian Otmet plant, appealed to all Poles for peace and prudence.

Although no snowfall was recorded in Poland last night, strong winds blew snow onto roads. Some 6,000 men and 3,600 vehicles fought snowdrifts. All first and second priority roads were kept passable.

Power and thermal stations are operating without interruptions. Heat and light are being provided to all homes. Recent weeks have witnessed an improvement in discipline and productivity of labor in power stations. Power consumption in Poland is big, bigger than anticipated.

Reports from the GDR speak of further shipments of food, clothing and other goods being dispatched to Poland. Citizens of the GDR express their solidarity with Poland also by remitting money donations to a special bank account.

A convoy of ten lorries loaded with gift parcels from Bulgarians has reached Warsaw today. The parcels contain food, toys, sweets etc, and are earmarked for the children of Warsaw. They are only a part of the 55,000 Bulgarian parcels which are to reach Warsaw in the coming days.

A shipment of foodstuffs and sweets donated by the people of Budejovice (Czechoslovakia) has reached Bielsko-Biala voivodship today. Another shipment came there from the FRG and Holland.

Academic Support for Martial Law

LD300712 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec (PAP) -- The Presidium of the main board of the Popular Knowledge Society (TWP) issued a statement here today unanimously coming out for the declaration of the Martial Council of National Redemption of December 13, 1981 and calling on all TWP members to act in a rational manner for the benefit of the socialist motherland. The Presidium debated under the chairmanship of president of the TWP main board Prof Janusz Gorski.

The statement said: "The TWP, a self-governed, independent, social, educational and cultural organization, unequivocally comes out for rallying together the patriotic forces of the Polish nation on the groundwork of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

"We call on all TWP members to explain the necessity of temporary imposition of martial law in Poland. Martial law was a national necessity to avert the threat of a total disintegration of economic and social structures and of the 'outbreak of fratricidal struggles'.

"We voice our confidence in the declaration of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and of the Martial Council of National Redemption that the introduction of martial law will not halt the processes of the socialist renewal and the economic reform. We come out for further propagation of the idea of the front of national accord."

Former Solidarity Official Interviewed

LD241624 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (PAP) -- Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, a PUWP member who had been the leader of the August 1980 strikes at the Silesian strike centre in the city of Jastrzebie and then the chief of the Solidarnosc chapter there, and was later eliminated from his position, gave an interview to the Polish news agency PAP.

Said Sienkiewicz: "We saw the danger of people from outside participating in this new social movement, and I myself warned my colleagues from the Interfactory Workers Committee that all political and pseudo-political activities carry the threat of maneuvering the union into a cul-de-sac.

"Everyone who had the chance of carefully watching Solidarnosc from within could see that at one time a 'politburo' of a kind formed in Gdansk with the participation of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of an Independent Poland] activists.

"In our area, without any notice given to the local union authorities, activists from Gdansk and other regions began to hold meetings with miners, thus doing their own job." Sienkiewicz continued, telling how he gave up his union post:

"When I saw that our Interfactory Workers' Committee was losing its workers' character, and that political gamblers had gained influence, I decided to leave -- at a time when the Solidarnosc union was, according to me, at its strongest. The union which acted in the name of democracy and the pluralism of opinions contradicted in practice the elementary principles of democracy with respect to the party, the branch trade unions, every opinion differing from its own. Such opinions, polemics with the views of the Solidarnosc leadership were treated as attacks against the union."

"It is characteristic," Sienkiewicz said, "that in a democratic union I was never allowed to talk directly to Walesa, even when he visited Silesia."

Concluding his interview Sienkiewicz stated that "the recent unmasking of true intentions of this organization's leaders make one aware of the sinister nature of the whole situation: one can hardly imagine what would have happened if not for the decision to introduce martial law. This decision has saved us from civil war at which Solidarnosc leaders were aiming."

SOLIDARITY HOARDING, EMBEZZLING, ANTISOCIALIST PLOTS

LD300032 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] Many documents discovered in the safes of regional Solidarity headquarters convincingly show that they were genuine staffs of counterrevolution in which not only declared enemies of socialism, but in many cases also people of a doubtful moral image and embezzlers, were holding reins. Thus, at the building of the regional Solidarity headquarters in Bydgoszcz, where the otherwise noted fighter for democracy Jan Rulewski was active, apart from considerable stocks of gasoline, elsewhere in short supply, lubricants and spare parts for cars, a bill to the tune of Z156,000 for the foodstuffs they bought, no less in short supply, fell into the hands of the Militia. As can be

judged from the date of the bill, they were bought on the eve of 13 December. The bill was found but the foodstuffs vanished without a trace. Of course, it can be supposed that thanks to the help from investigating organs, that secret of the ruling circles of Solidarity will also be revealed to the Polish public opinion.

The Lodz paper GLOS ROBOTNICZY published a photocopy of the wage list of local Solidarity activists which shows that, for example, in November former member of the board Kurzak received Z31,078 and Bednarski Z31,869. However, Kurzak and Bednarski are people on the -- so to speak -- middle rungs of the Solidarity hierarchical ladder. It should be stated that there were 42,000 such average officials with an average salary of Z30,000 in that organization. What salary did one of the Katowice bosses Rozplochowski earn, if in nightspots alone he squandered over Z1 million in 1 year? When Rozplochowski was removed from the post of chairman of the regional board, he rushed to the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN], where for services in undermining the people's power people were paid mainly in hard currency. It is known that when the counterrevolution started preparing for the direct capture of power, the work done by various confederates and their apprentices, even if only in sticking posters on the walls, was often paid for in hard currency.

The bosses of antisocialist groupings of course also used to embezzle the generous donations sent in from the West as humanitarian assistance. Thus, when order was restored at the airplane engines works in Swidnik where hitmen of the KPN and the Independent Union of Students [NZS] organized an occupation strike, a large store of food mainly sent in from abroad was found. It included, among other things, chocolate, sugar and powdered milk, as well as cognac, coffee and [word indistinct].

The clearer the true plans and images of Rulewski, [name indistinct] and their like become, the more Poles are convinced of the actual character and necessity of the radical steps directed at putting an end to the aims of irresponsible adventurers. The clearer also becomes the truth that for Solidarity bosses the number one enemy was the socialist state and that all their aims were directed toward its weakening and final destruction.

Unable to harm their nation actively now, antisocialist elements are changing their tactics. They put in action small-scale sabotage and by all sorts of rumors try to confuse people who sincerely want to help their country emerge at last from such a prolongued crisis. Thus, when it has become known that the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR had sent holiday gifts to Polish children, with Moscow alone sending some 250,000 parcels for Warsaw children with goods from the confectionary enterprises of the Soviet capital, a malicious rumor immediately was sent around that allegedly the government had exported Polish goods to the neighboring countries and now they were coming back to the country through its allies.

Similar lies are being spread by the centres of ideological subversion in the West. One of the radio stations broadcasting from across the ocean in Polish, in the words of the otherwise notorious (Dwernicki), recently stated that the USSR allegedly had deprived the Polish population of foodstuffs. Such things are being said at a time when it is precisely the Soviet Union which has increased the scope of its assistance to Poland within the framework of additional deliveries, including the deliveries of foodstuffs.

In its 24 December issue, WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE justly stresses that the goal of the organizers of ideological subversion is to incite hostile attitudes and to provoke a civil war in Poland. The paper reported that in (?Wojna) balloons were discovered carrying leaflets with provocative texts being sent over from West Berlin. It also reported that Solidarity officials who arrived in the West by various ways are taking part ever more often in the slanderous broadcasts beamed to Poland by Radio Free Europe.

The counterrevolutionary, antisocialist plot against Poland has many faces. However, each day brings ever new cases unmasking the rabblerousers with dirty hands, as General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, aptly called the antisocialist elements in his recent broadcast. Their efforts to push the country onto the road of (?falsity) and the destruction of the economy are doomed to failure.

MOSCOW CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

LD281030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish press reports that the situation in the country remains peaceful. The introduction of martial law, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, has created the preconditions for leading the state and society out of the crisis, for eliminating the fatal danger hanging over them, for creating the basis for the revival of public life, supported by the principle of socialist order and Marxist dialogue, under the leadership of the Communist Party. The line of revival should be guided by the leading role of the PZPR in society, the consolidation of socialist property and the inviolability of Poland's alliance with the countries of the socialist community, in particular with the USSR.

AFP CITES 'OFFICIAL' SOVIET SOURCES ON POLAND

NC271248 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 27 Dec 81

[By Patrik Meney]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Dec (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is now displaying some confidence that the state of siege in Poland will succeed, holding that in two weeks Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has halted the slide towards disintegration.

An unofficial Soviet source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today: "Of course, all is not yet won, but things are well on the way to being back to normal."

The source added: "Most Poles accept the state of siege and have returned to work." The Soviet government paper IZVESTIYA acknowledged that time would be needed both to put the economy back in working order after "a year and a half of chaos and anarchy," and to empty people's minds of ideas born in the summer of 1980.

But Soviet leaders are convinced that the worst is passed. In private, sources say "things are going better than we feared. There is no major strike and no civil war."

On Saturday, a Soviet Communist Party official, Valentin Falin, said that the state of siege had cost 10 dead, and denied higher figures given by Western sources. He also said things were returning to normal, while accusing capitalist countries of wanting to delay this process.

This serene view is particularly noticeable in the press. The Soviet Communist Party paper PRAVDA today wrote that "events in Poland are not developing in line with the scenario prepared by the imperialists in the United States and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)."

The paper added that U.S. political strategists predicted an inevitable "Soviet intervention."

But, PRAVDA said, the Soviet Union remains outside the affair since "the Polish people increasingly realise just how dangerous was the counter-revolutionary plot."

However, during the early days of the state of siege, official sources said that if General Jaruzelski failed to bring life back to normal, a burden would fall on Eastern bloc Warsaw Pact forces.

Observers said that the Kremlin implicitly offered the Poles a choice -- either you accept the state of siege and settle the matter between yourselves, or you risk intervention from outside.

An informed Soviet source told AFP: "We always pushed away the idea of interventing in Warsaw -- we know that it would ruin detente and would reduce East-West trade to zero."

Last night Mr Falin, deputy head of international information at the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, said: "If the Soviet Union interferes in Poland's affairs, it is only through delivery of raw materials and food."

But this alone is a heavy burden for the Soviet Union which is itself in crisis. Queues have never been so long, and in the provinces the food situation is precarious. However, every day food leaves for Warsaw.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that all danger of Soviet intervention in Poland is now past. Informal sources know that everything is not resolved. They do not believe that the Poles will give up the gains they won in the summer of 1980.

For the Kremlin, the determining factor is the attitude of the Polish Army.

An informed Soviet source told AFP: "The West believed that the Polish military were not reliable, that they would not fire on other Poles, and that therefore the Soviet Union would have to intervene. But this is not the case."

So long as General Jaruzelski's army continues to uphold the state of siege whatever the price, the USSR will stay officially outside the process of bringing things back to normal.

As the events of the winter in Warsaw unfold, the Kremlin is generally hopeful about the outcome.

ANDROPOV VISITS BUDAPEST, DEPARTS 29 DEC

LD292042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1947 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, was in Budapest on an official friendly visit 28-29 December. During his stay he held talks with Horvath, Hungarian minister of the interior, during which an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place.

Comrade Andropov was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. A conversation took place between them in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Today the Soviet guest left Budapest. At the eastern railroad station he was seen off by Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Horvath, minister of the interior.

TASS NOTES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD241522 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Dec, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) was held here. The meeting discussed preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, specifically, endorsed a draft of amendments and additions to the party rules.

A member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee Branko Mikulic made a report at the meeting. He said that in the framework of the preparations for the congress Yugoslav Communists were engaged in a detailed discussion of issues connected with the heightening of the role of the LCY in society, the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism and other questions of party development.

Noting that the LCY was a leading force in Yugoslav society, the speaker said that it could not be quite satisfied with how the party played its role in the life of society. He added that the reason for such a situation was the insufficient influence of the communists on the work of local bodies of authority, public and political organisations, and the adoption of excessively general, too vaguely-worded decisions by them.

He said that the LCY with its current members of 2.1 million people should act proceeding from the historical interests of the working class and overcome the existing difficulties more boldly.

The speaker criticized the demands made during the preparations for the congress for a revision of the basic organisational principles of the LCY, specifically, the principles of democratic centralism. Attempts had been made in a number of pronouncements and materials appearing in the Yugolsav press to replace democratic centralism with some "principles of dynamic unity" and the "rule of consensus."

Such demands, in the words of the speaker, were aimed at undermining ideological and political unity of the LCY and the weakening of its role as a revolutionary vanguard of the working class.

It was stressed at the plenary meeting that democratic centralism would continue to be the fundamental organisational principle of the LCY.

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION VISTS, HOLDS TALKS

LD190656 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Babken Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, led by Mito Micajkov, deputy president of the Macedonian Assembly. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. On this occasion, friendly talks were held in which Vasiliy Vysotin, head of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Marko Orlandic, ambassador of the SFRY in the Soviet Union, took part.

USSR'S GEN ZAYTSEV RECEIVES COL GEN KESSLER

AU161839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Summary] Wuensdorf, (ADN) -- Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], received Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army [NVA] Main Political Administration, for a friendly talk on Monday, which was also attended by Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Administration.

During the cordial meeting, the sides paid tribute to the close comradeship in arms between the NVA and GSFG, which successfully developed in the past training year.

Earlier Col Gen Kessler and Col Gen Gubin signed a plan of joint measures for the 1981-82 training year that is aimed at further deepening the class and arms alliance. The traditional week of comradeship in arms between the anniversaries of the Soviet Army and the NVA, from 23 February to 1 March, will again be a high point of collaboration. Further joint events will be devoted to the GDR national holiday, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. During the entire training year friendship meetings, lectures, exchanges of experience among commanders, political officers, party and youth functionaries, exemplary soldiers and specialists as well as military, sports and cultural contests will be held.

GDR-USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

PM170927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- Berlin, 10 Dec -- The 29th session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was held here 7-10 December.

Guided by the August 1981 Crimea accord between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the further comprehensive deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR, specific measures aimed at raising social production efficiency and making all possible use of the scientific and technical potential to implement the plans for both countries' economic and social development were agreed on at the commission session.

Questions of cooperation in increasing the production of high-quality consumer goods were at the center of the commission's attention. Agreements were signed on increasing production of commodities in wide public demand, particularly furniture, footwear and hosiery articles; it is planned to organize the series production of automatic washing machines with electronic control.

The agreements signed on cooperation in the sphere of creating and using robots and manipulators, as well as microelectronic products, and on exchanging experience and further cooperation in a number of other spheres are of great national economic significance.

The USSR delegation was headed by L.A. Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

E. Honecker received L.A. Kostandov. The Soviet delegation also had a meeting with W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV GREETS EAST GERMAN SED DELEGATION

WA231030 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 December publishes on page 1 a 500-word report of a reception held by candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, for a delegation of members of the East Germand SED party. The delegation was headed by Gerhard Troelitzsch, chief of the Construction Department of the SED Central Committee.

Troelitzsch discussed the goal of the German Communists' visit: "To become acquainted with the experience of the work of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, in particular in the field of capital construction". He stated that what they had learned would help them to fulfill their own plans. He also emphasized the great significance of the fraternal aid to the GDR by the Soviet Union.

Aliyev talked about the achievements of Azerbaijan during the years of Soviet rule, discussed capital construction and talked about the importance of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR, stressing their joint efforts toward world peace.

Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, F.E. Musayev; responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, G.I. Korolev and S.P. Machin, and Deputy Chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Committee Department of Construction and City Management, N.A. Mamedov also participated in the meeting.

CPCZ'S JAKES ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

PM291007 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Interview by APN correspondents A. Shamshin and I. Yeliseyev with Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The Target Is Self-Sufficiency"]

[Text] The 16th CPCZ Congress set Czechoslovakia's agricultural workers the target of achieving complete self-sufficiency for the country in food supplies. How will this problem be solved?

At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request APN correspondents in Prague A. Shamshin and I. Yeliseyev put this question to Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

[Jakes] Grain and food in general are of constantly increasing significance in the world. This is becoming apparent now that imperialist circles are trying to use food as a weapon of political pressure and blackmail. Opportunities for the free acquisition of food products in the world market become more problematical all the time and foodstuffs are becoming more expensive. This is why our party adopted a course, as far back as the 15th congress, toward making the country self-sufficient in foodstuffs by increasing domestic production of agricultural produce.

We have already achieved self-sufficiency in our requirements for flour and flour products and the production of butter, eggs, milk and dairy products. Meat production is partially dependent on imported feed grain and protein constituents. The rapidly increasing demand for fruit and vegetables has still not been fully met by domestic production either.

The 16th CPCZ Congress decisions indicate the need for the further implementation of the policy of making the country self-sufficient in agricultural produce, with an overall raising of production efficiency and quality. It is necessary to achieve a gradual reduction and, subsequently, completely abandon imports of fodder, primarily feed grain, to increase fruit and vegetable production, improve the range and quality of all produced goods and ensure a further growth of per capita consumption within the framework of scientifically validated norms of rational catering.

One may say that these problems may be solved in the main in the second half of the eighties. For this it is necessary to further intensify agrarian production, increase the yield and productivity of every hectare of land and pay greater attention to the cultivation and reclamation of land, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the practice of arable farming, stock raising and the storage and processing of agricultural produce.

The policy of self-sufficiency and intensification of agriculture will be strengthened by new supplies of the equipment and chemical fertilizers which the countryside needs and by an expansion of capital construction. At the same time, the process is continuing of concentration, production sharing and specialization in the agro-industrial complex and improvement of the system of administering it and of providing economic incentives in the interests of supporting labor collectives' creative initiative.

USSR-ROMANIAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD212214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpt] A trade protocol for 1982 has been signed in Moscow between our country and Romania. The Soviet Union will continue to supply various machinery, equipment and raw materials to Romania. A considerable part of Romanian exports will consist of coke-chemical goods and timber materials as well as consumer goods.

BRIEFS

USSR-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL -- A protocal has been signed in Sofia on cooperation for 1982 between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the USSR Union of Journalists. The document provides for the further expansion and deepening of the fraternal links between mass media workers of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 25 Dec 81 LD]

EUROPE DISAGREES WITH 'RECKLESS' U.S. POLICIES

LD500200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] America's allies in military blocs have been expressing concern at Washington's foreign policy. The Washington POST says that the Reagan administration has floundered toward the year's end and many nations that formerly felt inclined to play down their differences with the United States have now bluntly stated their disagreement with Washington. The newspaper names Mr Reagan's ideology as the root cause of this development. It says this ideology is too far removed from the real world. It would be unreasonable to disagree with this view. America's approach to world events has long been so unrealistic that the world community has had every reason to be concerned about it.

Take, for instance, Washington's anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. The events in a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic, and the actions of its government, which are within its constitutional competence, have been used by the American administration for crude interference in the affairs of the Polish people. The administration went so far as to announce economic sanctions in a bid to dictate to the Poles what line of action they must take in their own country. Only someone detached from the realities of the world today can pursue such a policy.

The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has dismissed the sanctions taken in Washington as histrionics. The ABC TV company reported that the West European allies wouldn't support Washington's policy over the Polish events. The French president said that what is happening in Poland is an internal affair of the Polish people. The West German chancellor also refused to cooperate with the United States over this matter. The Canadian Government and the leaders of many other NATO countries have taken the same stand.

The tour of Western Europe by Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger, in which he resorted to arm-twisting tactics, has fallen short of its purpose. Many West Europeans have noted the hypocrisy of the American administration. It is trying to interfere in the affairs of the Polish people on the false pretext of defending civil rights, but at the same time the American administration extends every possible assistance to the brutal dictatorships in Guatemala, South Korea, Haiti, Chile, El Salvador and South Africa.

Washington's proclaimed intention to use the events in Poland to undermine the easing of international tension and reverse it have caused special concern among the international public. Washington adopted a negative attitude toward peaceful cooperation between Eastern and West European nations in trade, science, technology and culture a long time ago. Now the American administration is trying to damage this cooperation beyond repair and ultimately jeopardize peace in Europe. Such a policy cannot but cause justifiable concern in Europe, and all the more so since Washington's interference in Poland's internal affairs is not the only aspect of America's policy that causes concern in other nations, including America's military partners. The leaders of France, West Germany and several other West European countries have repeatedly voiced concern at Washington's interference in El Salvador aimed at wiping out a patriotic popular movement.

Washington's campaign against Libya has also provided enough grounds for concern and controversy between the United States and its allies. Most European allies of the United States believe that the Reagan administration's hostile attitude toward Libya cannot but lead to a dangerous and unwarranted aggravation of the Mid-Eastern situation.

These facts are not mere coincidences; they show clearly that the U.S. administration has lost touch with the realities of international relations. This is the main cause of the growing international concern at the objectives of the U.S. administration and the motives that prompt its foreign policy moves. It is not that the Soviet Union is trying to provoke controversey between America and its allies, as Secretary of State Haig has claimed; the point is that the actions of the United States administration are so reckless and they threaten the peace and security of the nations to such a degree that even the governments aligned to the United States cannot accept them.

TASS CITES AP REPORT ON U.S.-FRENCH COOPERATION

LD252014 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 24 Dec, TASS -- Six months ago the Reagan administration warned that a number of home policy moves of the French Government will affect the "tone and contents" of U.S.-French relations. But now both French and U.S. officials describe these relations as "very good" and even "excellent," says a commentary of the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS that was transmitted from Washington.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes a U.S. official representative as saying that France proved itself as a reliable ally. The ASSOCIATED PRESS also writes that another U.S. representative stated that the USA continues providing intelligence information to Paris.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS writes that President Francois Mitterrand fully supported NATO's plan to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. France's view on the situation in the Middle East also approached the U.S. views. French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson visited Jerusalem recently. He was the first French foreign minister to visit Israel in the past five years. Francois Mitterrand is to visit Israel in February. He is the first West European leader who supported the plan of creating "multinational armed forces" on the Sinai (whose purpose is to camouflage the U.S. occupation of the Sinai -- ed. TASS), and who helped to overcome the resistance of other Europeans to this plan, a U.S. official said.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that according to the existing information France and the United States also cooperate successfully in the framework of the Western "contact group" that, as it is alleged, is trying to "ensure Namibia's independence."

As is known, the notorious "contact group" is trying to decide the Namibian problem in a neocolonialist way with the aim of perpetuating the plundering of natural wealth of that country by transnational corporations.

COMMUNIQUE ON USSR-FRENCH TALKS PUBLISHED

PM291623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 16th session of the Soviet-French joint standing commission was held in Moscow 14-15 December under the chairmanship of USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev.

The French delegation was headed by M. Jobert, minister of state and minister of foreign trade. [as published]

The joint communiuqe notes that during the session the commission examined a wide range of questions of Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, paying considerable attention to the prospects for its development.

The sides confirmed their desire to fulfill unswervingly the provisions of jointly signed documents and accords which have been reached in the interests of the further development of mutually advantageous relations in the spirit of the principles of cooperation which have taken shape over the past 15 years.

The commission heard reports from the cochairmen of the Soviet-French Joint Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation (the "little" commission) on the progress of scientific and technical cooperation, the implementation of the program for enhancing this cooperation for a 10-year period, the fulfillment of intergovernment agreements on scientific, technical, industrial and economic cooperation and the activity of sector working groups.

The commission noted that cooperation in the sphere of science and technology as a whole developed in accordance with the decisions of its 15th session and the 18th session of the "little" commission.

The commission examined the progress of the implementation of intergovernment agreements on cooperation in individual spheres. It noted the successful implementation of agreements on cooperation in the sphere of medicine, agriculture, the chemical industry, energy and civil aviation. At the same time it noted that in the sphere of oceanology in particular results were far short of the projected goals.

The commission took into consideration the fact that the Soviet side has presented the French side with the draft of a long-term program for enhancing cooperation in the sphere of science and technology for the period through 1990. It recommends that the sides organize as soon as possible meetings between competent representatives to compile such a program.

The commission recommended that a new protocol be elaborated between the USSR State Committee for the Utilizaiton of Atmoic energy and the French Commissariat for Atomic Energy for the 1982-83 period.

The commission noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of the use of space for peaceful purposes, in particular with respect to the training of two French cosmonauts for participation in the joint Soviet-French space flight planned for mid-1982.

The commission examined and approved the results of Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of color television.

The session, the communique continues, focused its attention on an examination of the state of economic and trade cooperation in 1981 and questions connected with the practical implementation of the agreement between the USSR and France on economic cooperation for the period of 1980-85, the long-term program for the intensification of economic, industrial and technical cooperation for the period 1980-90 and other intergovernment agreements and documents and accords reached on questions of the development of cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific and technical spheres.

The sides noted that Soviet-French commodity turnover in 1980 increased considerably in comparison with 1979, totaling over R3.7 billion. According to a preliminary estimate, the volume of trade in 1981 may total R4 billion.

The commission noted with satisfaction that the development rates for commodity turnover achieved in the 1975-80 period should be maintained for the 1980-85 period.

With a view to achieving more balanced development in trade, the sides agreed to study the possibility of expanding deliveries of goods from France to the USSR, including agricultural and food products.

The sides noted that large-scale contacts for the delivery of equipment to the USSR were signed in 1981. Thus, in particular, contracts were signed for the supply of equipment for automated control and communications systems and equipment for gas compressor stations for the new Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, equipment for the production of the "Buzduni" chemical plant protection agent and equipment for the modernization of the Volga truck plant and for the production of insulating paints.

Talks are continuing on cooperation in the sphere of the gas and oil refining industry, in particular in prospecting for and extracting oil on the Barents Sea shelf and on shore in regions with complicated conditions, and on cooperation in the modernization of the Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Leninskiy Komsomol Truck Plant, in the metallurgical industry and in the production and processing of agricultural output. The commission examined the progress of the implementation of the 17 October 1975 agreement between the USSR and France on cooperation in the sphere of energy and noted that it is continuing to be fulfilled successfully and that favorable prospects exist for expanding cooperation in this sphere due in particular to additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to France.

The joint communique notes that the commission expresses satisfaction at the results of the 16th session, which took place in a constructive atmosphere in accordance with the spirit of Soviet-French relations.

It has been decided to hold the next session in France in 1982.

FRG BUNDESRAT CHAIRMAN VISITS MOSCOW, RIGA

PM291019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 16 December H. Kishchnick, chairman of the FRG Bundesrat, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guest spent the previous day in Riga -- a city which maintains friendly ties with Bremen, whose mayor he is.

On the same day H. Kishchnick was received by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the great importance of the Soviet state's peace initiatives put forward during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG and aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

H. Kishchnick also had talks at the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

GREEK TU DELEGATION SPENDS MONTH IN USSR

PM291429 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "On a Study and Familiarization Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Greece's united antidictatorial trade union movement, which included activists and leaders of various sector and regional trade union organizations in the country, was in the Soviet Union from 9 November through 14 December at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

A study seminar was organized at the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik higher school of the trade union movement in the course of which the Greek delegates listened to a cycle of lectures on the role and functions of the Soviet trade unions in society, as well as on questions of the international trade union movement. During its stay in the USSR the Greek trade union delegation visited Tbilisi, Leningrad and Riga, where it familiarized itself with the practical activity of our country's trade unions and visited individual enterprises and kolkhozes.

The delegation was received in the Palace of Labor building by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin. In the concluding talks the foreign guests made a high assessment of the organization of the study seminar and noted the Soviet people's great achievements in all spheres of communist building. Both sides confirmed their desire to further develop and strengthen the friendly bilateral ties which are taking shape between the trade unions of the USSR and Greece.

TALYZIN RECEIVES FINNISH AMITY SOCIETY LEADER

PM291041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the "USSR-Finland" Society central board, has received M. (Miyettunen), chairman of the "Finalnd-USSR" Society and head of the delegation which took part in the Fifth "USSR-Finalnd" Society All-Union Conference.

U.S. CONTINUES SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL DESPITE GOLAN

LD300226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1837 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 29 Dec (TASS) -- Talks are taking place in Israel between Yizhaq Shamir, minister of foreign affairs, and Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. Washington's envoy took a familiarization flight by helicopter along the Israeli-Lebanese border and intends to meet with Prime Minister Begin.

Despite the fact that the entire Arab world is expressing indignation at Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Washington's emissary only expressed his "surprise" at this action, which contradicts UN resolutions. At the same time, Israeli and American officials have confirmed Israeli press reports that a highly-placed U.S. offical has assured Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir that "no one in the U.S. administration thinks Israel should return to the pre-1967 borders." In the words of the Israeli representative, this same American official said that UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls on Israel to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territories, supposedly does not mean a full retreat by Israel from the Arab lands it seized.

In the view of local observers, the talks between Charles Percy and Yitzhaq Shamir, as well as Israeli press reports, once again confirm that the "quarrel" between Washington and Tel Aviv over the annexation of the Golan Heights is simply for show and a U.S. gesture toward the Arab world, which is seized with indignation.

Soviet UN Delegate Interviewed

PM291451 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Dec 81 p 11

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with Soviet permanent UN representative Oleg Troyanovskiy in New York -- date not given]

[Text] Following the Security Council's emergency meeting at Syria's request to discuss Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, AL-HAWADITH had the following brief interview with Troyanovskiy.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that Israel's timing of the steps it took in the Golan is connected with developments in Poland. In other words, Israel expected the events in Poland to submerge the decision on the Golan. Do you agree with this linking?

Troyanovskiy: I absolutely do not agree and I pay no attention to such speculations. I find it very difficult to explain the Israeli actions because they represent a challenge to the whole world. I cannot recall any similar action in contemporary history where a state annexes part of a neighboring territory with such audacity and without any regard. This is a serious matter. In our view the Security Council should take strong measures in this regard because if Israel can implement its decisions without the Security Council taking any effective measures this would lead to Israel being encouraged to commit further aggression.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe the United States had no previous knowledge of the Israeli measures before they were taken?

Troyanovskiy: I cannot speak about the attitude of other countries. I can only say now that unfortunately the United States has so far protected Israel from any condemnation or any strong measure by the world community. I do not wish to comment on whether or not the United States had previous knowledge because, as a matter of fact, I do not know the answer to this question.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you see any link between the timing of the decision to annex the Golan Heights immediately after Philip Habib's return from the area and Habib's visit there?

Troyanovskiy: I do not know and I do not wish to comment on this.

AL-HAWADITH: Following the friendship treaty last year, Syrian-Soviet relations are developing and becoming stronger. How will the Israeli measures affect relations between Moscow and Damascus?

Troyanovskiy: These measures will affect not only Soviet-Syrian relations, but also the Soviet Union's relations with the whole Arab world in that these relations will be consolidated and will become stronger because there is a great feeling for our country's solidarity with the Arab people, who clearly see that their enemy is Israel and that the United States constantly supports and backs Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe there are high-level Syrian-Soviet consultations within the framework of the friendship treaty, which includes military cooperation, following the decision to annex the Golan and in the light of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance?

Troyanovskiy: I have not heard of this but we are in constant and close contact with Syria regarding all problems, and our relations with Syria are close.

AL-HAWADITH: What about expanding and strengthening the friendship treaty? Is this matter being discussed?

Troyanovskiy: I cannot comment on this.

PRAVDA Article

PM291159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Act of Lawlessness"]

[Text] The Israeli Knesset (parliament) has decided to extend Israeli jurisdiction to the Golan Heights region. This territory was seized from Syria in 1967. Tel Aviv's action in fact means laying claim to its annexation.

This is not the first time Israel's ruling circles have tried to substantiate their "rights" to occupied Arab lands. In 1980 the same Knesset adopted a "law" proclaiming Jerusalem to be Israel's "single and indivisible capital." It set the goal of annexing the city's eastern, Arab section. However now, as in the past, Tel Aviv will not succeed in establishing its expansionist claims.

A large share of the responsibility for Israel's encroachment on Syria's territorial integrity and for the dangerous consequences of this step rests with the aggressor's accomplice and patron -- the United States. It is no accident that Tel Aviv's annexationist act followed Washington's compilation of a U.S.-Israeli "memorandum on mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation." The Israeli military feels free to act and feels it has the opportunity to rely totally in its adventures on the might of the biggest imperialist power.

Washington's stance with respect to persisting Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip has played no small part in fuelling Tel Aviv's predatory appetites. These lands belong to the Palestinians, whose right to self-determination and the creation of their own state is recognized by all. Yet with U.S. aid and relying on the Camp David agreements, Tel Aviv, under the mask of Palestinian "autonomy," intends to legalize these seizures too. The U.S. President's recent address to Zionist leaders in which he advocated Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem, encouraging illegal predatory claims, did not go unnoticed in Israel.

The flagrant actions of Israel and its patrons are giving rise to the sharp denunciation of the world public. Syria has requested the urgent convening of the UN Security Council. No "laws" rubber-stamped by the Israeli Knesset can sanction lawlessness. Respect for another state's territorial integrity and sovereignty are an elementary norm of international law. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 is an essential condition for a just settlement of the Near East conflict and the elimination of the explosive situation in this region.

RPP SCORES CIA DIPLOMATIC COVER IN LATIN AMERICA

PY292110 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. embassies in Latin American countries are increasingly becoming CIA strongholds. Over the last few years, approximately 300 CIA agents have operated from U.S. embassies in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries. These agents have lent their cooperation for preparing a conspiracy directed against the Costa Rican Government and for the attack on President Rodrigo Carazo. Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero has been killed in El Salvador on the CIA's orders and thousands of patriots are being exterminated. Moises Torrijos believes that the accident in which his brother -- the leader of Panama's revolution, Gen Omar Torrijos -- died, is another CIA job. Nor is it impossible that the death of Ecuadorean President Roldos and Peruvian General Hoyos Rubio, who had not wanted to follow Washington's instructions, could have been CIA's doing as well. The main targets of the CIA's underground activities are Cuba and Nicaragua. The CIA is training terrorist gangs at its U.S. bases and in the Canal Zone. These gangs will be sent to the above countries supplied with arms, toxic chemicals, documents, and money.

A close relationship between the subversive services and the diplomatic corps is an old Washington trick. The U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS has reported that our of the 22,000 employees of the U.S. diplomatic service, 19,000 belong to the secret services as well. The local CIA mastermind in every country has his headquarters at the U.S. Embassy. Keeping in close touch with local developments, he prepares the ground for coups d'etat, economic sabotage, terrorism and diversionist activities. The final goal is to protect, regardless of cost, U.S. economic and political interests and the access of multinational corporations to the continent's raw materials and manpower. Thus, CIA employees traveling on diplomatic passports make up the core of U.S. subversive services. In order to prevent failures, the CIA leadership transfers its personnel from one Latin American country to another. Furthermore, to make it difficult for local security forces to neutralize the Yankee agents, the CIA recently implemented the so-called "deep cover" plan for its agents. All that these innovations really mean is that CIA employees disguised as U.S. Embassy workers will no longer be connected with the espionage and diversionism network in Latin America.

The training program for agents is also being revised. The reorganization provides that CIA agents will now operate as office workers, students, journalists, professors and scientists. To preclude failures they will answer only to liaison agents who will come directly from Washington and who will act independently from the CIA embassy-based network. Compliance with CIA targets will thus become part of the agent's way of life.

El Salvador has been getting a great deal of the CIA's attention ever since it has become the battlefield of the people's struggle against the reactionary military clique. As before, Washington views Latin America as its back yard and seeks to keep El Salvador dependent with the help of the CIA and the diplomatic corps. In order to disguise U.S. complicity in punitive operations conducted by the Salvadoran Army, the CIA has put some of its Vietnam experts in one of its affiliate corporations, the American Institute Free Labor Development. These experts will transfer their expertise to local military men.

The Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador has become the CIA's headquarters where dozens of anonymous agents are staying on passports of agricultural advisers, union leaders and members of charity organizations. Taking advantage of all these means, starting from legal diplomatic activities and all the way through the CIA's undercover actions, U.S. imperialist circles are trying to hinder the development of national liberation movements throughout the Latin American Continent.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON TRADE UNIONS

PM291347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "The Influential Force of our Society. On the Publication of L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Soviet Trade Unions in Conditions of Developed Socialism'"]

[Text] In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named the upcoming 17th congress of USSR trade unions, which will be held in March, as one of the major political events of 1982. The report-and-election campaign currently under way in the trade unions proves with new force the very important place which the trade unions occupy in the life of Soviet society and their noticeable influence on economic and social processes, on the development of socialist democracy, on the better use of the reserves and potential inherent in our system of management and on the general upsurge in the masses' political and labor activeness in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

"Concern for the development of the national economy and the expansion of production," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "and concern for the rights and interests of the working people and the conditions of their labor and daily life are the dual task of the trade unions. Dual, too, because the growth and qualitative improvement of the economy are the direct and correct path to improving the living conditions of the working man, his family and all citizens."

In effecting its leadership of the trade unions the CPSU has developed and is developing at all stages of socialist and communist building the Leninist teaching on the trade unions as schools of communism where millions of working people grasp the science of managing production and society and learn to live and work in a communist fashion.

An outstanding contribution to elaborating the theoretical bases and practical tasks of Soviet trade unions' activity at the present stage is being made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His works provide Marxist-Leninist analysis of the role of the trade unions in the political system of the society of mature socialism and examine in detail their functions as schools of administration, schools of management, schools of communism and as instruments for accustoming the broadest possible masses to active and creative participation in resolving the basic economic and social tasks advanced by the party.

The topical problems of the activity of the trade unions at the present stage of development of our society are fully and comprehensively elaborated in L.I. Brezhnev's book, just published, entitled "Soviet Trade Unions in Conditions of Developed Socialism" (Note: Sovetskiya Profsoyuzy v Usloviyax Razvitogo Sotsializma. Moscow, Politizdat, 1981. Second Enlarged Edition). L.I. Brezhnev's reports, speeches, addresses and greetings, included in full or in extract form in this collection, examine questions of trade unions' work in close connection with the Leninist teaching on the leading position of the working class in the system of socialist social relations, on the unbreakable alliance between the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry and on the growing role of the CPSU in communist building as the leading and directing force in Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and state and social organizations.

The creation of mature, developed socialism has posed anew many tasks of the country's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development. Both our potential and our social needs are different. Many aspects of the practical activity of the party, the soviets, social organizations and the whole people are undergoing a profound restructuring. This also fully applies to the work of the trade unions.

In their struggle for the interests of the working people they have gone beyond the bounds of a "protective function," since the exploiter classes have long since been liquidated in our country. Of course, even now the trade unions are called on to defend working people, in Lenin's words, from excessive parochial assiduity and bureaucratic distortions which we unfortunately still come up against from time to time. But this is far from an exhaustive list of their functions. One of the main features of Soviet trade unions is that they take a direct and active part in the development of the whole society, in improving production and raising its efficiency and in managing the national economy.

Socialist democracy, expressing as it does the people's interests, penetrates deep into all spheres of public life -- economic, social, political and spiritual. And Soviet trade unions are one of the most important elements in the overall system of socialist democracy, in involving working people in the management of state and public affairs. They take part in resolving many tasks of the development of the national economy -- from formulating state plans to managing the work of every enterprise. They play an important role in the production and social activity of collectives of enterprises, construction sites and establishments. They participate in fostering a communist attitude toward work and social property and concern themselves with satisfying the working people's cultural and consumer needs and with their health.

"However much our opponents grieve about the 'imperfection' of socialism," L.I. Brezhnev notes, "however much they concern themselves with its 'improvement' and 'humanization,' we repeat with pride Lenin's words that proletarian, socialist democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. Our state was, is and will be a state of working people, at state for working people, a state governed by working people."

The economic policy advanced by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties reflects the basic, vital interests of Soviet people. By uniting and fusing with the masses' creativity, initiative and energy, it ensures the steady progress of our society along the path of the working people's well-being and the creation of communism's material and technical base.

The collection's materials contain programmatic proposals defining ways of involving working people on an increasingly broad basis in the management of production and social affairs and clearly designate the trade unions' tasks in the development of democratic initiatives in the main sphere of man's creative efforts -- the production sphere. Participation in elaborating state national economic plans; work to organize standing production conferences, socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, to expand working people's scientific and technical creativity and to disseminate leading experience; the conclusion of collective agreements -- these and many others are the channels through which the trade unions carry out the party's course toward involving working people in production management.

Back in 1920 the ninth party congress instructed the trade unions to organize socialist competition. And today too they are responsible for this very important state matter.

The party sees socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor not only as a powerful lever for increasing labor successes and accelerating the resolution of large-scale economic tasks, but also as a very important means for the communist education of the masses. Competition has a beneficial influence on the moral atmosphere in collectives, on fostering in Soviet people the feeling of being masters of the country, on developing socialist democracy and on the whole of social and political life.

Socialist competition is the creative work of the masses. By its very essence it is based on people's high consciousness and initiative. It is precisely such initiative which helps the discovery and exploitation of production reserves and the increased efficiency and quality of labor.

At the present stage socialist competition is assuming qualitatively new traits and features. Competition today is inseparable from the scientific and technical revolution. It is focused more and more around the problems of efficiency and quality. It is directed toward achieving the best possible national economic end results. It is very closely connected with the counterplans which express so vividly the initiative and selfless labor of millions.

All this transforms competition into a complex business which does not tolerate triteness; it sets the trade unions important new tasks and reinforces their role in the management of the economy and in organizational and mass political work.

The trade unions have many other opportunities as well to actively help the party implement its economic policy, including along the important avenue of accelerating scientific and technical progress, their activity in the sphere of improving skill, in propagandizing scientific and technical knowledge and economic education for working people and in developing the movement of rationalizers and inventors which is now assuming special significance.

The trade unions' role in the national campaign for economy and thrift is clearly and impressively revealed on the pages of the book.

"The Leninist slogan on thrift," L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "is not a temporary appeal but a continual demand on all members of our socialist society. Our country will become even stronger and richer and our progress toward communism will be accelerated if we learn to cherish every minute of worktime, every gram of raw material and fuel, every machine part and every working kopeck."

The party also sees the trade unions as a powerful force capable of really helping to strengthen labor discipline in all sectors of production. And strengthening it by means and methods peculiar to our socialist system -- the fostering of a sense of responsibility and conscientiousness, a well-thought-out system of material and moral incentives, comradely criticism and self-criticism and the daily influence of the collective.

L.I. Brezhnev's works included in the collection devote great attention to the creation of the USSR Constitution. Leonid Ilich made a tremendous contribution to elaborating the draft of the new USSR Constitution -- the Constitution of developed socialism -- and provided theoretic justification for its basic ideas and its most important and principled tenets. The fundamental law of the USSR constitutionally defined the legal position of our country's trade unions and legally established the sociopolitical and economic basis of their activity.

The collection's materials show that the USSR Constitution considerably increased the role and responsibility of the soviets, the trade unions and other mass organizations of the working people. The Communist Party, as the leading and guiding forces of our society's whole political system, unites and directs the activity of all state and social organizations. The party believes it to be fundamentally important for all mass organizations, within the bounds of their rights and functions, to act precisely and confidently and for the communists working in these organizations to treat matters with full responsibility, displaying the maximum initiative and efficiency. The growth of the party's leading role and the heightening of the role of the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and all mass organizations of the working people are interconnected and interdependent processes reflecting the profoundly democratic nature of our system.

The soviets, as the basis of the USSR's political system, are a very important instrument of genuine people's power. But socialist democracy also has at its disposal other very effective and constantly improving forms of participation by working people in the management of the state and of social affairs. And Soviet trade unions are among these. With millions of kolkhoz members now in their ranks, the trade unions now embrace virtually all working people. The tasks and rights of trade union organizations are extremely extensive.

The Soviet trade unions have an exceptionally big role in carrying out their social function. They actively promote the restructuring of social relations on the basis of communist principles, the ensuring of a steady rise in Soviet people's well-being and the improvement of their working and living conditions, and they consistently defend the working people's interests and rights.

The party has made the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard its foremost task. It has translated its programmatic slogan -- everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man -- into the thousands and thousands of everyday practical affairs.

And Soviet trade unions make their own considerable contribution to resolving the tasks directly connected with improving the people's life.

Hence the prime importance of their constant concern to improve working conditions, reduce manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor to a minimum and create a situation free of occupational diseases and production accidents.

The party sees the retooling of industry, agriculture, construction and transportation, for which huge sums are being allocated, as the key method of improving working conditions and transforming all production units into safe and comfortable places for people. This is a most important sphere of trade union activity.

Concern for the individual, of course, does not end and cannot end at the plant gates. A huge sphere of the party's social policy is connected with improving Soviet people's way of life, with concern for their health and leisure and concern that working people and their families use their free time sensibly and to their own benefit and that of society.

Trade unions have a considerable material base at their disposal for the organization of cultural and healthy relaxation, sanatorium and resort treatment, tourism, physical culture and sports. The trade unions also have great facilities for important matters such as concern for working people's daily life, public catering and improving services. All this affects the interests of tens of millions of people.

The materials published in the collection formulate the principle of the unity of political and economic work which is successfully embodied in the activity of leading production collectives and their trade union organizations. In their educative activity trade unions are guided by the party instruction that the all-round development of the individual is only possible through socially useful work and that a person's political consciousness and civic maturity affect his attitude toward work. The collection's materials contain the conclusion that Soviet trade unions have an important role in resolving the tasks set by the party for fashioning the new man -- the active builder of communism, ardent patriot and consistent internationalist.

The activity of trade union organizations in labor collectives is analyzed from this viewpoint on many pages of the book.

The collective is a kind of home, family and school for the person who works in it. It is precisely here that professional experience, skill and the habit of working according to one's conscience are passed on from one generation to the next. It is precisely here that young people are infused with communist conviction, allegiance to the party's cause and the readiness to be always at the forefront, in the most crucial sectors.

"It is impossible to imagine the labor collective," L.I. Brezhnev notes, "without the trade union group, without the trade union or plant committee."

Millions of trade union activists, those energetic and resourceful people, voluntarily and selflessly show kindness, concern and help to every worker and every family. So may this difficult but so useful work of the social activist always meet with understanding and gratitude."

Our age is the age of a steady rise in the world-historic role of the working man. In all countries of the world working people are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and international security, for national liberation and social progress.

L.I. Brezhnev has comprehensively substantiated the tasks of the trade unions as schools of the working people's class solidarity, schools of proletarian internationalism. He points to the need to further strengthen the unity of the international trade union movement -- unity in the struggle for social progress, peace and the people's security.

One of the chief sources of the strength of the international working class and the strengthening of its leading role in modern world development lies in the unity of action of the various detachments of working people and trade unions. The working people of the USSR and the socialist countries, true to their international duty, invariably support the course aimed at rallying the struggling forces of the organized workers and trade union movement.

And though it is a long and complicated process to achieve the unity of the international trade union movment, the book notes, we are convinced that this process will continue in the ascendant. In any case, Soviet trade unions have worked and will work precisely with this prospect in mind.

The 26th congress of Lenin's party inscribed a bright new chapter in the theory of scientific communism and in the annals of the creation of the new social system. The CPSU Central Committee report presented at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev is an outstanding document of Marxism-Leninism. In opening up new horizons for the creative and constructive activity of the party and people and for the further improvement of socialist democracy the congress defined concrete ways to strengthen the roleof social organizations in economic and social development.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed with new force that the party's line vis-a-vis the trade unions consists in further raising the standard of their work. The congress documents contain a precise program for improving this work in modern conditions. This program is a profoundly scientific and comprehensively substantiated one, clearly and precisely defines the strategy of the Soviet trade union movement and points to concrete ways and means to resolve the tasks facing the trade unions.

L.I. Brezhnev's book "Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" is a major creative contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and vivid new testimony to the scientific foundation of the CPSU's general course and to its daily concern for the activity of the Soviet trade unions, which are the loyal aides of the party in resolving the tasks of communist building.

DEPUTY MINISTERS' SUDDEN DEATHS REPORTED

PM291129 [Editorial Report] The Soviet central press has carried reports of the sudden deaths of two USSR deputy ministers. Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 28 November carries on page 3 an obituary of Anatoliy Grigoryevich Gudz, signed by "a group of comrades," which reads in part:

"The Soviet gas industry has suffered a grave loss. Anatoliy Grigoryevich Gudz, deputy minister of the gas industry, died suddenly on 25 November 1981.

"A.G. Gudz was born into a worker's family in Krasnodar on 19 June, 1912."

The obituary also states:

"In 1974 A.G. Gudz was appointed deputy minister of the gas industry, at which post he worked until the last days of his life."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 6 an obituary of Gavril Grigoryevich Sotnikov signed by "a group of comrades" which begins:

"On 27 November 1981 Gavril Grigoryevich Sotnikov, major industrial organizer, CPSU member and deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building, died suddenly.

"G.G. Sotnikov was born 5 April 1915 in the village of Galichye, Verkhovskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, into the family of a worker."

The obituary also notes:

"In 1957 G.G. Sotnikov was appointed chairman of the Economic Council of the Moscow City Economic Administrative Region and from 1965 until the final days of his life he worked as deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building."

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ELECTS MEMBERS

LD291712 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- The USSR Academy of Sciences today elected 44 new academicians and 91 corresponding members. They include world-famous scientists, like physiologist Natalya Bekhtereva, astronomer Viktor Sobolev, chemist Vitaliy Goldanskiy, oceanographer Aleksey Treshnikov, philosopher Teodor Oiserman.

Elections to the Academy of Sciences are held once every two years. Any scientist whose works are ingenious, generally acknowledged and constitute a noticeable contribution to science can be elected. New members are recommended by institutes and the academy's branches.

When addressing the general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences, its President Anatoliy Aleksandrov said the present election paid special attention to the staff of the academy's Siberian branch who intensively developed theoretical and particularly applied sciences.

Academician Aleksandrov said the growing membership of the academy was now several hundred people. Many of the newly elected members are not just prominent theoreticians in their fields. Their works are made wide use of in industry, agriculture and medicine. Their practical work is also attested by the fact that 14 out of the new members are heroes of socialist labour and have been awarded with the high title because their achievements have been introduced into the economy and proved highly efficient.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM221133 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Text] The 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is nearing its end. The Armenian SSR, in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, has taken another confident step along the path of further economic and social development and improving the population's living standard. An atmosphere of high labor enthusiasm prevails in the republic, aroused by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) decisions and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

New prospects are opening up for Soviet Armenia in the coming years of the 5-year plan. The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia are fully determined to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian CP Congress.

The atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm was vividly reflected in the work of the 4th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which opened in Yerevan on 3 December.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions. The time -- 1000 hours.

On the dais were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.M. Voskanyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, L.S. Shustko, M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, L.G. Saakyan, V.A. Turyan, M.A. Yuzbashyan and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy S.Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, declared the 4th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, open.

The session participants stood to honor the memory of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.S. Akopyan, who has died since the third session of the Supreme Soviet.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda and order of work for the session. The following questions were submitted for the session's examination:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85;

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 and on progress in fulfilling the state plan in 1981;

3. On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1982 and on the execution of the Armenian SSR State Budget in 1980;

4. On the Armenian SSR draft laws "On the Conservation of the Atmosphere" and "On the Conservation and Utilization of the Animal World;"

5. On the draft laws "On the Judicial System of the Armenian SSR," "On the Election of Armenian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "On the Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of the Armenian SSR People's Courts;"

6. A briefing from the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Youth Affairs on work performed;

7. An organizational question;

8. On ratifying the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85 and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981" was delivered by Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan.

A report "On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1982 and on the Execution of the Armenian SSR State Budget in 1980" was delivered by Deputy Dzh. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance.

The coreport of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 and Progress in Fulfilling the Plan for 1981 and on the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1982 and the Execution of the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1980" was delivered by Deputy R.P. Amiryan, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission.

The following took part in the debate on the reports: Deputy D.A. Arutyunyan (Leninakan's Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug), Deputy Yu.L. Dzhavadyan (Yerevan's Saraartskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy G.A. Gambaryan (Korovakan's Agayanskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy G.A. Melkumyan (Artsvanikskiy Electoral Okrug in Kafanskiy Rayon), Deputy M.G. Mkrtchyan (Panikskiy Electoral Okrug in Artikskiy Rayon), Deputy V.Z. Zhabin (Kalininskiy Electoral Okrug in Kalininskiy Rayon), Deputy A.A. Daniyelyan (Yerevan's Vshtuninskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy A.S. Sharbatyan (Lernapatskiy Electoral Okrug in Guagarskiy Rayon), Deputy V.G. Dzhangiryan (Unan Avetisyan Electoral Okrug in Kafan) and Deputy A.Sh. Unanyan (Mets Mazrinskiy Electoral Okrug in Vardenisskiy Rayon).

The 1st sitting of the 4th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session continues on 4 December.

Final Day

PM290809 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "For the People's Good"]

[Text] The 4th Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, continued its work in Yerevan on 4 December.

On the platform were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.M. Voskanyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, S.M. Petrosyan, L.S. Shustko, M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, V.A. Turyan and M.A. Yuzbashyan, and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

At the morning session Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, delivered the final speech following the discussion of the report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85 and the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982.

A corresponding resolution was adopted on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981.

Deputy Dzh.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance, delivered the final speech following the discussion of the report on the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1982 and on the execution of the State Budget for 1980.

The deputies unanimously adopted the law on the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1982.

The session then proceeded to the next item on the agenda.

Deputy V.M. Movsesyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the Armenian SSR Draft Law 'On the Protection of the Atmosphere' and the Armenian SSR Draft Law 'On the Protection and Utilization of the Animal World.'"

On this question Deputy D.D. Arutyunyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, took the floor to deliver the coreport of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Questions of Legislation and Socialist Legality and the Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources.

Participating in the debate on the report and the coreport were Deputy E.S. Babriyelyan (Abovyanskiy Rayon's Dzhrvezhskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy Ye.B. Nadzharyan (Yerevan's Tigranyanskiy Electoral Okrug) and Deputy M.G. Zatikyan (Yerevan's Garibdzhanyanskiy Electoral Okrug).

The Armenian SSR law "On the Protection of the Atmosphere" and the Armenian SSR law "On the Protection and Utilization of the Animal World" were adopted unanimously.

The next item on the agenda was the draft laws "On the Armenian SSR Judicial System," "On Elections of Armenian SSR rayon (City) People's Courts" and "On the Procedure for Recalling People's Judges and People's Assessors of Armenian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

The report was delivered by Deputy A.A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR Minister of Justice.

A coreport was also heard from Deputy S.M. Khachatryan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Questions of Legislation and Socialist Legality.

Deputy V.F. Arutyungan (Yerevan's Nor-Areshskiy Electoral Okrug) and Deputy G.A. Muradyan (Yerevan's Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug) spoke on the question under discussion.

The deputies unanimously adopted the law "On the Armenian SSR Judicial System," "On Elections of Armenian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "On the Procedure for Recalling People's Assessors of Armenian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

Next the report of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Youth Affairs on the work being done was delivered by its chairman, Deputy P.G. Safyan.

Participating in the debate were Deputy A.V. Kazaryan (Yerevan's Vardashenskiy Electoral Okrug) and deputy M.Kh. Ayrapetyan (Yerevan's Estonskiy Electoral Okrug).

A corresponding resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Next the session discussed an organizational question.

In connection with Deputy Gh.M. Mugnetsyan's appointment as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the session released him from his duties as chairman of the Standing Commission for Health, Social Security and Physical Culture. At the suggestion of the Soviet of Elders Deputy A.A. Midoyan, department head at the Yerevan Medical Institute, was elected chairman of the commission.

Deputy M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report approving the Armenian USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session adopted Supreme Soviet resolutions on this question.

S. Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, who was in the chair, declared closed the 4th Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation.

DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH AT ARMENIAN CP PLENUM

PM221025 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-3

[ARMENPRESS report on 2 December Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum: "Implement the Party's Decisions"]

[Excerpt] A routine Armenian CP Central Committee plenum has discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

Soviet Armenia's communists and working people, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said, like all Soviet people, are successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They have widely developed socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. As the first year of the 5-year plan, 1981 plays an important role in implementing the entire program defined by the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," approved by our party's 26th congress.

Another step forward has been taken in further developing the country's national economy. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Session held in November of this year discussed the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982 and adopted appropriate resolutions and laws.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long keynote speech at the plenum. He comprehensively analyzed the focal problems of our country's economic and social development, gave a detailed political assessment of the draft 11th 5-Year Plan and pointed to specific ways of resolving the large-scale tasks in economic and cultural building and eliminating the existing difficulties and shortcomings in planning, management and economic activity.

Special attention was paid to the need for improved efficiency and the intensification of social production, the dynamic development of the fuel and energy complex, fundamental shifts in capital construction, the solution of the important food problem and full implementation of the social development program.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum entirely approved the activity of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to implement the strategic course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress in the domestic and foreign policy spheres and to implement the tasks of communist building. The plenum instructed party committees, party organizations, Soviet trade union and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments, guided by the propositions and conclusions set out in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to concentrate on successfully completing this year's tasks and on fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are fundamental to the future activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and must be party organizations' everyday action program in implementing the tasks of economic and social development defined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

On the basis of a critical analysis of the specific results achieved in developing the national economy in 1981 and of the work experience of party organizations in the first year of the 5-year plan, we must determine our strategy and tactics for successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan noted that the draft plan for the development of the republic's national economy in 1981-85 proceeds from the need to implement the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan as defined by the party congress -- ensuring a further increase in Soviet people's well-being through the steady onward development of the national economy, faster scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the saving of all types of resources in every possible way, and improved output quality.

The main indicators for the republic's economic and social development are in line with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Basic Guidelines approved by the congress, and that is the main thing.

Fairly high development rates for sectors of the national economy are envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Thus the growth rate in industrial production is planned at 31 percent -- in other words, the upper limit of the spread determined by the congress -- the growth in agricultural production (in average annual terms) is planned at 11.0 percent, the growth in the freight turnover of general-purpose motor transport is planned at 48.2 percent, the growth in retail trade turnover (in comparable prices) is planned at 30 percent and the growth in the sales of consumer services to the population is planned at 45.6 percent. The growth in national income used for consumption and accumulation will be 31.3 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will increase 12.8 percent, amounting to R182.7, and real per capita income will increase 15.5 percent.

The draft plan provides for the further development of the national economy in the directions that the 27th Armenian CP Congress described as the main ones for the republic. The policy of the rational siting of production forces, of making efficient use of available manpower resources and of limiting the growth of big cities will continue to be implemented. Industry's development has been planned with a view to improving its structure in the direction of the priority growth of sectors whose materials- and energy-intensiveness is low and the faster growth of machine building and metalworking and of a number of sectors of industry producing consumer goods.

As a result machine building's share of total production in 1985 will be 33.7 percent as against 28 percent in 1980, and its share of light industry production will be 23.5 percent as against 22.5 percent.

The planned 32.6 percent increase in consumer goods production, with production increasing faster at enterprises under union jurisdiction, is certainly a correct trend that is in line with the party congress guidelines.

We are all well aware of the great attention now being paid in our country to questions of output quality. Therefore, the 82.1 percent increase in production of output bearing the State Seal of Quality which is envisaged in the draft plan, which would bring this output up to 22.4 percent of the total volume in 1985, should be regarded as a minimum target that it is a matter of honor for the republic's working people to overfulfill.

It is planned that agricultural production should develop in the direction of further deepening specialization, concentration and intensification, making rational use of land, water and material and technical resources, placing stockraising on an industrial footing and creating a firm fodder base. That is certainly correct.

It is planned to carry out a considerable amount of capital construction in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In 1981-85 it is planned to assimilate R5.54 billion from all sources of finance, of which R3.24 billion will go on construction and installation work. These capital investments are being channeled into constructing production facilities and also into carrying out a great amount of housing and municipal construction and construction of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, polyclinics, palaces of culture and clubs, sports facilities, health and education facilities and other nonproduction projects.

The tasks of developing transport and communications, trade, consumer services and other sectors of the national economy are also being satisfactorily resolved. The further development of education, public health, culture and other sectors in the social sphere is being ensured.

On the basis of the party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee November plenum demanded that the further growth of efficiency in all sectors of material production be secured through the widespread employment of scientific and technical progress, and the efficient utilization of the existing scientific and technical potential. The draft 5-year plan submitted for examination basically accords with these demands and provides for the financing and implementation of a number of comprehensive scientific and technical programs that are very important to the republic, for research in topical spheres of the natural, technical agricultural and other sciences, for the introduction of a large number of important measures for new equipment and so forth.

At the same time there is a whole series of problems and questions whose solution, in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Some of these problems require long-term solutions, others must be solved in the immediate future.

The republic's Gosplan, in particular, in conjunction with ministries and departments and union enterprises, must work vigorously and consistently and make sure that the planned industrial production growth rates for 1982 are increased. Party organizations, technical services and leaders of industrial enterprises must do all they can to accelerate the assimilation and industrial production of new products with high technical and economic specifications which will enjoy increased demand in the national economy and secure more orders. This guideline was laid down by the 27th Armenian CP Congress. The more modern products we offer, the more certain we are to secure high industrial production growth rates.

And, finally, the Gosplan, the relevant ministries and union enterprises must very quickly set up subsidiaries of large industrial enterprises in villages, using prefabricated modules. Special attention must be paid to increasing production of consumer goods at them. The correct and rational siting of production forces remains one of our republic's most important problems. The fact is that, while manpower resources are limited in the republic's big cities, the percentage of people not employed in social production in the mountain foothill areas is great. This leads to population migration and other undesirable phenomena and restricts the economic and social development of these regions. A great deal has been done in the republic to set up enterprises and subsidiaries in rayon centers and small towns and settlements. Our congress saw this course as opportune and correct. But it has to be admitted that in some places this process sometimes takes place without proper scientific validation. The enterprises and subsidiaries that have been set up are largely correctly sited, of course, although there are already certain cases where there is not enough manpower for the new enterprises being constructed locally, and labor has to be transferred from neighboring villages or even neighboring rayons.

The main reason for this is that we still lack a scientifically substantiated scheme for the siting of production forces and a firmly established and carefully observed procedure for setting up new enterprises and subsidiaries. The scheme and procedure should result from consideration of the availability of manpower, the allocation of the requisite building and sections, the prospects of the enterprises and subsidiaries, and so forth.

Subsidiaries must now be organized actually in villages -- that is, the enterprise must be taken to the manpower, not the other way round.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers must accelerate the elaboration of a scientifically substantiated scheme for the siting of production forces taking into account the priority and accelerated development of mountain and foothill areas and establish a firm siting procedure. The republic's Gosplan and Academy of Sciences must play the main active role in this matter.

The Armenian SSR State Committee for Labor (Chairman O. Oganesyan) is failing to make its mark in the matter of analyzing the state of manpower resources and making valid recommendations for their correct and rational deployment. The committee's leadership must think seriously about this.

One of the most important problems of the development of our republic's national economy is that of further increasing the capacities of the power industry. A great deal was done in this sphere in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Generating capacities were created in the republic which make it possible to provide the national economy with enough electricity. There are also sufficient heat capacities -- which, however, are obviously not being sufficiently exploited. But it would be a very grave mistake not to think right now about the further development of the power industry.

There is an urgent need to carry out active work in the sphere of solving the question of expanding power station generating capacities, constructing a high-power transmission line between the republican and Transcaucasus energy systems, and also developing thermal capacities and networks in the republic. Another extremely important task for the republic is that of increasing underground gas storage capacities and constructing gas mains to ensure reliable gas supplies for the national economy. But gas storage capacities are increasing extremely slowly. The Council of Ministers must make a vigorous effort to solve these vital questions.

The republic party organization has always focused attention on questions of ensuring the fulfillment of industrial production plans, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan went on. It is carrying out much political and organizational work to widely develop the creative initiative of working people in industry and to ensure the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

Back at the beginning of the year the Armenian CP Central Committee set party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and industrial enterprise labor collectives the task of ensuring overfulfillment of the commodity output plan for 1981 by widely developing socialist competition.

A striking manifestation of the high labor and political activeness of working people in Soviet Armenia is the fact that collectives at the republic's industrial enterprises provided a fitting greeting to the 64th anniversary of Great October and the 61st anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and achieved new production successes. The first year of the 5-year plan, which has only a few days to go, is ending on a fairly good note. Socialist pledges for the current year will be largely fulfilled.

The 11-month plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 102.1 percent. Commodity output plans were overfulfilled. The production growth rate is 6.7 percent. Above-plan output with R149 million has been done in the republic to improve the quality of output.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech contained a high assessment of the 12,000-person collective of Yerevan's Masis footwear production association, which was named at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum as one of the USSR's five best industrial enterprises, an enterprise producing goods which enjoy great demand, and deservedly so. In response to the high assessment the collective of Yerevan's Masis footwear production association has adopted additional socialist pledges to produce this year 300,000 pairs of footwear, worth R5.5 million, in excess of the plan and to increase to 43 the percentage of output bearing the seal of quality.

In the republic's industry as a whole, compared with 1980, there has been a marked increase in the percentage and quantity of products bearing the State Seal of Quality. Since the beginning of the year 567 articles have been awarded the seal; 89 are technical production items and 478 are consumer goods. As of 1 October 1981 20.4 percent of all industrial products bore the State Seal of Quality.

While paying tribute to the successes, we must, in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, critically assess the work that has been done and clearly identify the shortcomings and omissions and unresolved problems in industry. In the first 10 months of this year 70 production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for sales of industrial output and the unsold output was worth a total of 427.9 million.

Nearly one-half of the production associations and enterprises under the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, 23.1 percent of those under the Ministry of Industrial Construction, 15.6 percent of those under the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and others failed to fulfill the 10-month plan.

More than 10 percent of production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for the total volume of output and were responsible for R27.4 million of lost output. Some 14 percent of all enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for improved labor productivity.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum especially emphasized the need to observe plan discipline and the impermissibility of amending plans in a downward direction. But this wanton practice of gratuitously amending plans has by no means been stamped out in our republic.

Party committees must keep a constant eye on the observance of plan discipline and take severe action against enterprise leaders who are fond of indulging in gratuitous amendments.

The interests of the country's unified national economic complex demand a general strengthening of discipline in making deliveries in accordance with the concluded contracts. We still have many associations and enterprises which let down allied enterprises by failing to meet orders on time.

And in the pursuit of the notorious "gross output" at any price, many of our economic managers, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, seek to fulfill plans not in terms of the product list but in terms of tons or rubles, forgetting that it is the specific articles that the customers need.

Despite certain successes in improving output quality there are still cases where poor-quality output is still being produced in the republic and in some cases technological discipline is being grossly violated.

Leaders and party organizations of enterprises which are continuing to produce poor-quality output must seriously consider the fact that this is causing great damage to the economy and is a direct blow to our republic's prestige.

The Armenian republic administration of the USSR State Standards Committee (Comrade V. Paronikyan) must take more effective steps to improve output quality.

One very important task of industrial enterprise party organizations, indeed of all production labor collectives in the 11th 5-Year Plan should be that of consistently improving production techniques and organization and accelerating the introduction of new equipment and scientific achievements, without which one cannot seriously expect either to improve labor productivity and output quality or to increase production efficiency.

In this matter we have a right to expect a large return on the labor of the big army of engineering and technical personnel and other national economic specialists. Party organizations must find more effective ways of working with them and the keys to increasing their creative activeness and get them to work hard and improve production techniques and organization.

Party organizations must constantly work in the direction of creating stable and cohesive labor collectives capable of solving the complex tasks facing modern industrial enterprises and of eliminating cadre turnover. It is of considerable importance in this connection to ensure the requisite labor and leisure conditions for workers and employees. We have many enterprises where good working conditions have been created for workers and engineering and technical personnel, where there are kindergartens, canteens, and boardinghouses, where housing is being constructed and where there is organized recreation. Unfortunately, however, by no means all enterprise leaders are concerned about their collectives. We talked about this problem once at a Central Committee plenum but it is clear that some people have not drawn the relevant conclusions.

Once again we draw the attention of the leaders of the Gosplan, the Trade Union Council, rayon and city party and soviet organs and primary party and trade union organizations to the need to really tackle this important problem and to make more rigorous demands on enterprise leaders, ministries and departments regarding the question of the construction of the requisite social facilities.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said, paid immense attention to the food problem. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the food problem is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan both economically and politically. The foundation for its solution is a high agricultural production rate.

Under the leadership of party organizations the republic's agricultural workers have achieved remarkable successes in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

As is known procurement centers, processing enterprises and trade organizations have received a large quantity of grain, grapes, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet and other products.

The inspired and patriotic labor of our farmers and the great work done by party, soviet and agricultural organs to mobilize the efforts of all rural workers to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges were rated highly in the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Workers in fields and livestock units are successfully coping with the targets for the procurement of livestock products and fodder. Plans and socialist pledges for the sale of milk and wool to the state were fulfilled two months before the end of the year. In the 10-month period the milk yield per cow increased by 74 kg compared with the same period last year.

The achievements in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are to a considerable extent due to the strong foundation laid for the entire agroindustrial complex in the 10th 5-Year Plan -- the considerable quantitative and qualitative growth of the sector's material and technical base and the consistent implementation of measures for the further mechanization of labor-intensive processes in farming and stockraising, for water resources construction, for land reclamation and chemicalization and for the introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience into production.

Given good work, the present level of agricultural production makes it possible to ensure a higher development rate in the sector and to surpass the targets envisaged by the draft plan for the economic and social development of the republic in 1981-85.

The intensification of production, efficient utilization of resources and a thrifty and truly proprietorial attitude toward material and technical, land and water resources and efforts to ensure the maximum -- I repeat, maximum -- return should be the focus of attention for party organizations.

However, many kolkhozes, state farms and other agricultural enterprises are not fully exploiting intensification reserves and not all rayons have managed to markedly increase agricultural crop yields and livestock and a poultry productivity. The organizational and political work by a number of raykoms and primary party organization sometimes falls short of the heightened demands; often they fail to scrutinize the activity of laggard collectives closely enough and fail to devote due attention to questions of enhancing leaders' and specialists' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges.

Land reclamation has a decisive part to play in the party's present agrarian policy as a very important condition of guaranteed agricultural production. The implementation of the comprehensive program to put into effect the historic CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures to Further Develop and Improve the Efficiency of Irrigated Farming in the Armenian SSR" should occupy in the 11th 5-Year Plan a central place in the work of the republic's party organization and the relevant ministries and departments.

The point is that poor utilization of irrigated land is a chronic phenomenon of many farms.

Yields still vary greatly in one and the same rayon, on literally neighboring farms.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan used specific examples to show the efficient activity of many of the republic's farms to increase crop yields. At the same time, he criticized the leaders of a number of raykoms for failing to take effective steps to improve the work of laggard farms.

The primary task of party, soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and departments is to elaborate and implement effective measures to bring the laggard farms up to the level of the leading farms as quickly as possible. This task is perfectly realistic and all the objective conditions exist for its successful solution.

Talking about the results of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, I want to emphasize once again the great success of our glorious viticulturists and their selfless labor.

There was a record grape harvest this year. Some 335,000 tons of grapes were sold to the state. It is the first time we have obtained such a quantity. When you think that the previous highest sale was 230,000 tons this labor victory seems even greater.

What is the secret of success? Does it lie in favorable weather conditions? The start of the year might have been favorable for grapes but the rest of the year certainly wasn't.

Success was due to highly organized labor all along the line, at every level -- from cultivation team to raykom and rayispolkom and agricultural organs -- to the prompt application and precise observance of agrotechnical cultivation requirements and to the performance of the triple task set by the Armenian CP Central Committee July (1975) plenum and 26th Armenian CP Congress regarding the intensification of viticulture.

In fact, our viticulturists were models of heroic and highly organized labor, displayed supreme responsibility and coped honorably with their socialist pledges. We all remember the damage caused by the elements in 1980. In doing all they could to save last year's harvest, our viticulturists acquired interesting and valuable experience which shows that an alliance with science, a high standard of agrotechnics, good soil fertility, intensive tending of plantations, rational use of fertilizers in line with scientific recommendations, correct and timely watering, constant monitoring of the state of the plants and the harvest, a consistent struggle against disease and for the safety of the harvest and, finally, a tender and really loving attitude to the soil and what is growing there will always pay off and always ensure a good result even in bad weather conditions.

It was these factors which enabled us to obtain a fairly good harvest last year, considering the conditions, and a record harvest this year.

On the other hand, we are seeing the results of the work of our raykoms, local soviet and agricultural organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, specialists and labor collectives to create intensive vineyards in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Suffice it to say that in the course of that 5-year plan around 9,000 hectares of vineyards were modernized or planted. When they start bearing grapes the fully fledged vineyards, containing high-yield varieties, ensure a faster increase in the production of this valuable agricultural product.

Life shows that the party's organization's course toward increasing grape production by solving the triple task -- the elimination of the thin stand [izrezhennost], the improvement of agrotechnics and the cultivation and creation of new, intensive vineyards -- is correct and is proving its worth.

Our task is to unswervingly follow this course. To introduce as soon as possible the new high-yield varieties raised by our institutes and by our selection scientists, Professors P. Ayvazyan and P. Pogosyan, and to fundamentally improve the work of nursery farms.

In our conditions it is quite realistic nowadays to set the task of raising vineyard yields to 150-200 quintals per hectare. With this yield, having increased the vineyard area to 40,000-50,000 hectares (stabilizing it in the future), we will be able to produce 600,000-800,000 tons of grapes per year.

These are our prospects, this should be the goal to which we gear the efforts of raykoms and party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs, our scientists, specialists and labor collectives.

Increasing the production of fruit and berries in the republic is a serious problem. Despite the positive work done in the 10th 5-Year Plan (around 9,500 hectares of orchards were planted or modernized), an analysis shows that we are not fully exploiting all opportunities in this sphere. Moreover, there is unwarranted extravagance in this area. The average yield of orchards in the 10th 5-Year Plan was 34 quintals per hectare. However, on farms in Vardenisskiy, Gorisskiy, Gugarskiy, Kafinskiy, Sisianskiy, Spitakskiy and Stepanavanskiy Rayons the fruit yield does not exceed 10 quintals per hectare. Yet roughly the same amount of water and fertilizers is used as in high-yield orchards.

It turns out that we are taking up a large area (at any rate, it is large for our republic) and using precious water, mineral fertilizers and labor -- and the reward is intolerably low.

What is the problem? While leaving to the conscience of the leaders of these and a number of rayons the neglected state of orchards and the irresponsible squandering of resources, let us say that the main reason is basically that our orchards were set up in any old place, without regard for the demands of concentration and specialization of fruit growing, not to mention intensification. Some of them are very old and too thinly planted with low-yield varieties, in general there are gross violations of agrotechnical demands regarding the cultivation of orchards and they have effectively become decorative plantations (of the worst sort). And there are a number of other reasons of considerable significance.

How do we resolve the problem?

We must accelerate the intensification of fruit growing and create modern new orchards with high-yield varieties -- peaches, apples, apricots, pears, plums and others.

The first positive results have been achieved in the planting of intensive orchards. Intensive orchards are proving their worth in Ashtarakskiy, Nairiyskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Abovyanskiy and other rayons (not to mention Noyemberyan's long experience).

The task set by the Armenian CP Central Committee is to raise the area of intensive orchards to 10,000 hectares in the 11th 5-Year Plan, with an average yield of 150-200 quintals per hectare. This is the only way to obtain 150,000-200,000 tons of fruit per year -- that is, more than is now produced on 47,000 hectares.

In the years to come we must create a further 10,000 hectares of intensive orchards and raise their overall area to 30,000-40,000 hectares, which will enable us to produce 0.75-1.2 million tons of fruit.

These are the goals we must set ourselves and solve.

Is this task realistic?

Scientific research and practical work in this sphere by the Ministry of Agriculture and a number of raykoms gives reason to firmly believe that this task is realistic and correct.

The Ministry of Agriculture and a number of raykoms put forward the initiative to plant now and in spring 1982 1,000 hectares of new, intensive orchards in Razdanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Ashtarakskiy and Spitakskiy Rayons. The other day this initiative was endorsed at a Central Committee conference and the relevant organs and organizations were instructed to ensure that the orchards are planted.

I want to especially mention the initiative of the Intergazstroy Transcaucasus Administration (Comrade G. Tataryan), the Armenian Main Gas Services Administration (Comrade R. Shakhbazyan) and the Armenian Main Administration for Water Resources Construction (Comrade M. Gevorkyan), which have pledged to ensure the construction of irrigation systems and networks for these orchards, and to modern standards.

As yet there have been no proposals on this matter from the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming (Comrade S. Arakelyan), whose very name obliges it to deal more specifically with these problems.

Obviously, the right approach would be for the republic's Gosplan and relevant organs and organizations to scrutinize the aforementioned matters and submit valid proposals for examination by the Armenian CP Central Committee and the government. A targeted program is needed to ensure the maximum increase in marketability in viticulture and fruit growing. This program must cover all aspects of the problem, from planting orchards and ensuring large harvests to actually harvesting, storing, industrially processing and marketing fresh grapes and fruit. In short, the republic must become a big producer and supplier of high-quality fruit and berries, juices and preserves (in a variety of containers, especially small containers), jams and canned fruit and so forth.

This will be the republic's contribution to the solution of the food problem.

The most substantial reserve for increasing our agricultural production, the speaker continued, is the opening up of saline and waterlogged land in the Ararat valley and new land in the vicinity of the Akmuryanskoye reservoir and Talinskaya irrigation system. If we want to achieve and surpass the agricultural production targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and beyond we must ensure a fundamental improvement in the rate and quality of the work. Recently the Armenian CP Central Committee and the republic government elaborated special measures for this purpose.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade R. Shagoyan), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade G. Tardzhumanyan) and the Armenian Main Administration for Water Resources Construction (Comrade Gevorkyan) must ensure the totally comprehensive and high-quality implementation of the measures, the prompt use of the new lands and their maximum yield. Questions relating to the course of land reclamation and better land use must be strictly monitored by the party, bearing in mind the fact that large material and labor resources are being expended on this work, and only by utilizing them rationally can we obtain the desired results. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the plenum, together with other factors, the development of land reclamation makes us less dependent on the weather. We must always remember that.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan then dwelt in detail on questions concerning the development of stockraising. There have been obvious achievements in this sector in the 10th 5-Year Plan and this year, he said. At the same time, there are still substantial short-comings and omissions. They include the drop in milk production in Aragatskiy Rayon (Comrade T. Malkonyan), Vardenisskiy Rayon (Comrade K. Yeganyan), Gugarkskiy Rayon (Comrade A. Sharbatyan), Massiskiy Rayon (Comrade Zh. Avetisyan) and other rayons.

We are particularly alarmed by the fact that there has been a serious decline in the number of cows in the public sector on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The nonfulfullment of plans regarding the number of animals is becoming chronic, the speaker continued. The leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture deserve the severest criticism for this. One might also censure the leaders of party and soviet organs in a number of rayons for allowing the number of breeding cattle to fall and ask them why the situation has occurred.

The situation is due in many respects to the fact that a lot of rayons and many farms are extremely slow to solve fundamental questions of the development of stockraising.

There are serious shortcomings in breeding work, the feeding of animals, the mechanization of labor-intensive processes and the fight against livestock diseases.

Party organizations must concentrate their efforts on intensifying stockraising, comprehensively increasing livestock productivity and improving the herd structure and its reproduction. All work done by the relevant ministries and departments, raykoms and rayispolkoms, party organizations and farm leaders and specialists must be carried out in accordance with these criteria. Our targets are to raise the average milk yield per cow by the end of the 5-year plan to 2,400-2,500 kg; average surrender weight to 350-400 kg in the case of cattle, 100-105 kg in the case of pigs and 40 kg in the case of small livestock; and the average number of eggs laid by hens to 160-165. And we must achieve these targets.

The republic's agriculture possesses great potential for implementing the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November plenum and for solving the food problem.

It is an urgent task for all party, soviet and agricultural organs to exploit opportunities more quickly and turn the 11th 5-year planning into a 5-year plan of the widespread introduction of scientific achievements into agricultural production and total exploitation of reserves. Even now we must direct the efforts of rural workers toward creating a sure foundation for obtaining big harvests next year and successfully fulfilling targets for the production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural products.

The task of the republic's livestock raisers is to ensure high-standard wintering of livestock, use fodder efficiently, obtain and preserve a large number of young animals and ensure a considerable increase in milk yields during the winter. We must accumulate the requisite quantity of mineral fertilizers and pesticides in good time. Machine operators must ensure the timely preparation of all equipment.

Arable farmers must quickly finish the fall plowing and application of fertilizers and covering the vines; collect and keep safe the grain, potato and other seeds; and carry out all the winter agrotechnical measures to guarantee big harvests next year.

This year, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan went on to say, there have also been some improvements in capital construction. The overall volume of contract work established for January-October this year in accordance with general contract was fulfilled 100.0 percent; we fulfilled contract work by our own resources 100.4 percent. There was some increase in the rate of construction of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and health centers.

But it has to be said -- and not for the first time, unfortunately -- that there have not been any significant improvements in the capital construction sphere, in the work of many construction and installation ministries and departments, and republican and union clients; moreover, there are still serious shortcomings and errors which reduce the effectiveness of capital investments and hamper the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges by construction workers. Party organizations at many construction enterprises and organizations and many party committees are still not dealing satisfactorily with questions relating to improving state and plan discipline.

The 10-month contract work plans were not fulfilled by the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade E. Avakyan), administrations of Armgidroenergostroy (Comrade A. Vartanyan) and Armtonnelstroy (Comrade L. Arutyunov), the Armtsvetmetstroy trust (Comrade S. Yegiyan) and certain organizations of the Armmontazhspetsstroy main administration. The Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade G. Tatevosyan) fulfilled the overall contract work plan but is failing to ensure the construction of all rural projects.

The leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments are continuing the erroneous practice of incorporating in the capital construction plan and itemized lists a considerable number of new projects despite the growing volume of uncompleted construction. And the republic's Gosplan (Deputy Chairman Comrade M. Allakhveroyan) is quite incapable of straightening the matter out. The uneven distribution of commissioning quarter by quarter -- a situation that we see year after year -- is a major shortcoming in capital construction planning.

Planning and the scientific and technical and structural policy in the construction sphere must aim to ensure the even commissioning throughout the year of production and nonproduction projects in accordance with normative schedules. Everything must be done to ensure at last the completion and commissioning of projects which are greatly behind schedule.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the speaker said, set the task of effecting fundamental improvements in capital construction. Republic ministries and departments and construction and installation organizations must quickly elaborate and consistently implement measures to eliminate the causes of shortcomings in capital construction and to ensure the most rational and purposive utilization of the allocated labor and material and technical resources, the all-round intensification of construction production, the prompt fulfillment of plans for the construction of national economic projects and a substantial improvement in construction quality and capital investment efficiency. Finally the Gosplan must ensure that construction organizations around the republic's territory have an even workload.

Construction ministries, leaders of trusts and administrations and primary party organizations must do all they can to strengthen state, production and labor discipline and ensure the absolute fulfillment of state plans and they must ensure the introduction of economy measures at construction sites to save labor, material and financial resources, and the total elimination of instances of the overstatement of plan fulfillment figures and work schedules and the squandering and stealing of state funds. The Gosstroy and republic planning organizations must reorganize their work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, completely fulfill measures to improve planning work, and incorporate in their plans decisions on space and layout [obemno-planirovochnyye resheniya] and the use of construction materials, articles and structures which, apart from being of high architectural quality, will help to increase labor productivity and cut construction costs.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan then analyzed the work of the republic's transport and communications enterprises, which, he said, have achieved some success in fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Armenian railroad workers fulfilled the 10-month plan by 101.1 percent. The Yerevan railroad division and the republic's ministries and departments have done some work to switch to motor transport economically unviable short hauls. The number of redirected freight cars has also fallen.

Collectives operating general-purpose motor transport fulfilled the 10-month freight turnover plan by 102.6 percent and ensured that general-purpose motor transport developed at a faster rate than overall republican freight shipments. The civil aviation administration fulfilled the passenger transportation plan by 105.1 percent.

Some work has been done to replenish the passenger transport pool with new transport facilities. The commissioning of the Yerevan subway contributed to the successful solution of transport problems and was an important step on the path of the further socioeconomic development of the Armenian capital.

In the first 10 months of the year the republic's communications workers overfulfilled plan targets for such indicators as labor productivity growth, profits, development of rural telegraph network capacities, increase in the number of cable radio [provodnoye radioveshchaniye] subscribers and capital investments.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the work of transport and communications enterprises. Freight cars are taking far too long to load and unload at industrial enterprises and construction, trade and supply organizations that have their own sidings. Trucks and specialized motor vehicles are idle for long periods.

Ministry of Automotive Transport bus enterprises and enterprises of the Yerevan Gorispolkom Streetcar and Trolleybus Administration are failing to fulfill passenger transportation plans in Yerevan. The city transport inspection services are either neglecting their duties or are not operating at all. Revenue from passenger services declines each year. Train, air service and city passenger transport schedules are often not kept to. There are many shortcomings in passenger services at railroad and bus stations, at airports and airline ticket offices, on trains and aircraft. Shortcomings persist in the work of the republic's communications system.

It is a painstaking task to improve the quality and standards of transport and communications, a task that requires great organization, technical preparation and high state and labor discipline. The leaders of these sectors, Comrades Kh. Drampyan, T. Minasyants and A. Kandilyan, must approach the work more specifically, with a greater sense of responsibility. The sector's party organizations must concentrate their work more on this in the 11th 5-year plan.

Ensuring the fulfillment of the social program outlined by the party, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan went on, the republic is consistently implementing the course of further improving the people's material and cultural well-being. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's working people will be more fully supplied with consumer goods and it is planned to increase state and cooperative retail trade turnover to R3.5 billion in 1985. Per capita retail trade turnover will increase by approximately 24 percent. It is planned to further develop the material and technical base of state and cooperative trade. Per capita consumer services will increase by 31 percent.

The trade turnover and consumer services plans for 1982 are geared to fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving the organization of trade and consumer services.

To implement the decisions of the 27th Armenian CP Congress the Ministry of Consumer Services, raykoms and rayispolkoms have taken measures to construct consumer service centers or reception points for the full range of services in all the republic's rural populated centers in the 11th 5-Year Plan. They will be financed from both centralized capital investments and local budgets. It can be noted with satisfaction that in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the plan targets and socialist pledges in the services sphere are also being successfully fulfilled. The plans for the volume of consumer services will be overfulfilled.

At the same time, an analysis of work in the first 10 months of 1981 shows that not all ministries, departments and enterprises producing consumer goods adopted the requisite measures to increase consumer goods production, improve their quality and expand their range. Although plans for the production and delivery to trade of consumer goods were fulfilled and overfulfilled in volume terms, supplies were by no means complete in terms of the agreed range of goods. There are often cases where enterprises are still producing old-fashioned, unaesthetic goods which fall short of technical requirements and which people do not want.

The relevant ministries and departments must take specific steps to enhance the responsibility of subordinate enterprises and organizations in the matter of studying consumer demand, establishing direct, businesslike link between trade and industry, increasing consumer goods production and improving their quality and range.

In the service sphere the necessary struggle is still not being waged against embezzlements of socialist property, bribetaking, speculation and abuses of various kinds. The Armenian CP Central Committee still regards the work being done in this respect by the leaders of the main republic organs, Comrades S. Safaryan, S. Tumanyan and E. Sarkisyan, as inadequate and ineffective.

Certain dishonest individuals who have penetrated the system of trade and consumer services engage in artificially regrading goods [peresortitsa], understating the quality of goods, fulfilling orders "on the side" from embezzled materials and raw materials, deceiving purchasers and clients and other machinations.

Because of inflexibility and unsatisfactory work, a shortage of particular industrial goods arises from time to time. The situation regarding goods in heavy demand is often complicated by the fact that certain unscrupulous workers in wholesale and retail trade violate the rules of Soviet trade and conceal goods and then sell them at speculative prices. Here workers' control must exercise all its force.

The Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (Comrade Ye. Patalov) should adopt effective measures to step up the struggle against negative phenomena in the service sphere and other sectors and improve the work of the services engaged in the struggle against embezzlements of socialist property and speculation.

Party committees must improve leadership over the service sphere, strengthen it with cadres, improve the standard of ideological education work among members of collectives and direct everyone associated with the sector toward attaining high-class service with a profound awareness that this is a priority party task.

It must always be remembered that transport, communications, trade and consumer services are spheres of activity which hundreds of thousands of people come into contact with daily, and that they judge the state of affairs largely on the basis of these aspects of activity. There is therefore no more important task for the ministries and departments concerned and their party organizations than to improve the standard of service to the population and eliminate all shortcomings in this sphere.

We also consider it necessary to dwell on a problem which is extremely important for the republic. The CPSU Central Committee November plenum devoted substantial attention to environmental conservation. As is known, we have adopted a number of measures to close certain production facilities, modernize others and construct various kinds of antipollution installations. This has yielded considerable positive results.

But on the other hand, environmental pollution is not being reduced as much as we would like, because of the lack of elementary order in a number of cases.

Obviously the Council of Ministers must yet again examine all these questions, become more exacting toward ministries, departments and enterprises and deal strictly with leaders who violate order. The Gosplan should speed up the elaboration of a comprehensive program for environmental conservation in the republic and carefully implement the functions entrusted to it in monitoring the fulfillment of plan targets.

It is also necessary to sharply step up the work being done by organizations monitoring the environment, coordinate their activity and, first and foremost, step up the role of the administration for hydrometeorology and the monitoring of the natural environment. It is also obvious that these questions must be resolved with the active participation of the party organizations of industrial, construction and other enterprises and raykoms and gorkoms.

The speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November plenum, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan went on, devoted much space to questions of saving material power, labor and other resources. In light of the tasks set by the plenum let us look at how we in our republic are coping with work to save resources.

A number of enterprises in the republic, the speaker said, are not fulfilling targets for reducing unit expenditure of and saving fuel and energy resources. Individual economic leaders are not working satisfactorily on questions of elaborating scientifically substantiated norms for the expenditure and saving of fuel and energy resources.

However rapidly we may develop the power industry, the saving of heat and power will always remain a most important partywide, statewide task. We repeat yet again that we must direct the efforts of every working person and of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs toward resolving tasks to save fuel and energy resources and ensure their rational utilization.

It is the duty of every party organization and labor collective to radically revise its attitude toward the problem of the metals-intensiveness of articles and the careful utilization of material resources, and -- through the introduction of a strict policy of thrift, the use of new designs of machines and economical [rolled metal] sections and the extensive utilization of progressive new manufacturing processes -- to achieve a reduction in metals expenditure.

We are all well aware how important it is for the republic to reduce nonrational shipments as far as possible with a view to reducing the overloading of railroad transport and ensuring uninterrupted work by all components of the national economy. It is well known that we in Armenia have organized quite good crystal glass production, and the crystal has already earned a good reputation and is in good demand in the country. The organization of this production was based on methods proposed by the republic's scientists for obtaining crystal from local types of raw materials, in particular [kanazit] [meaning unknown]. That was 20 years ago. And what do we have today? The production of crystal and glass has been organized, but every year we import more than 100,000 tons of raw materials from other republics for this purpose. When will the promises of the scientists and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry finally be fulfilled? After all, the transportation of such a quantity of raw material leads to direct economic losses.

The list of examples of the uneconomical expenditure of material resources could be continued. Unfortunately, overexpenditure is permitted of both drinking water and irrigation water, along with an uneconomical, careless attitude toward the expenditure of a number of food products, the thriftless utilization of agricultural machinery and much else besides.

Much harm is done to the economy by the poor state of accounting and accountability in the movement of material assets and the neglected state of the practice of setting expenditure norms. In various sectors not all the channels creating opportunities for the embezzelement of socialist property have yet been closed. In this respect there are many shortcomings at enterprises and organizations of the Ministries of Light Industry (Comrade A. Gevorkyan), Industrial Construction (Comrade E. Avakyan), the food industry (Comrade A. Daniyelyan), local industry (Comrade M. Zurabyan), Procurement (Comrade O. Ovakimyan) and others. Those guilty of window dressing have still not disappeared and such phenomena as writeups and the overstatement of the volume of work done have not been completely eliminated. This is highly detrimental to our national economy, not to mention the fact that it gives rise to abnormal phenomena.

Party committees and primary organizations and soviet and administrative organs must expose the phenomena mentioned in good time and eliminate them and punish the culprits in the strictest way. Nobody must be spared.

We are carrying out great work to bring available manpower resources into social production. But it is of some importance how working time is used and how efficient labor is at the republic's enterprises. Analysis shows that at many enterprises there are still great losses of working time and high cadre turnover, while at a number of enterprises matters are still unsatisfactory as regards setting labor norms and so forth.

In a word, all these examples indicate that there is no end of work for party organizations to do on questions of savings. Certainly the objective conditions and factors in each individual case must be thoroughly analyzed and taken into account. But it is a question of shortcomings and errors of a subjective nature whose elimination will do much to promote the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing us.

The practical implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the need to direct all work toward the thrifty utilization of resources requires the elaboration of scientific foundations and principles for the creation of low-waste and waste-free technologies.

In defining ways of improving production efficiency and work quality in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the party once again stresses the decisive role of improving the management system and the economic machinery. The fulfillment of this task has one characteristic feature: It is closely associated with the implementation of the system of measures to improve planning and economic management methods. These measures are envisaged in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

The economic machinery does not operate automatically. Plan targets and economic incentives and levers only take effect through the activity of participants in production. The more profoundly they understand the tasks facing them and the more enterprisingly they resolve them, the more rapidly the new economic management methods are established in practice and the better the end result of the collective's labor.

The use of the new management methods is now an important means of successfully resolving tasks in improving production efficiency and work quality.

The task of party organizations is the all-round preparation and the comprehensive, planned application of the new economic management methods, which make it possible to find new reserves for increasing production efficiency and improving the people's well-being.

It is necessary once again to stress the continuing role, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan went on to note, which is played in ensuring the fulfillment of national economic tasks by our ideological cadres, the mass media, the great army of propagandists and agitators and our creative intelligentsia. It is necessary still more resolutely to make a turn toward the urgent tasks of the present stage, to strive for a qualitative improvement and increased effectiveness in ideological and political education work and to implement more effectively the fundamental provisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the communist education of the masses.

We expect much of our propagandists and the entire system of party education. The connection with life and with the concrete tasks facing their labor collectives must be at the center of their activity and must stimulate the working people's creative activeness. Much remains to be done by the mass media.

Leaders and party organizations of the editorial offices of newspapers, journals, television and radio should always remember that the tasks put forward in the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on ideological questions and reaffirmed by the 26th party congress are of a long-term, programmatic nature. Vitality and scope in grasping problems and issues, party principledness -- these are the criteria by which the activity of newspapers, journals, television and radio must be assessed in the future. To help every working person to correctly define his place in fulfilling 5-year plan targets, to work with all his strength and energy, to work more productively and to a higher standard -- these are the aims of the ideological backup for the fulfillment of tasks in economic and cultural building.

One more thing. Since the plenum today is discussing national economic tasks, I would particularly like to draw the attention of workers on the ideological front to the importance of allround publicity for the problems of the intensification of our economy. It is not only a matter of issues of an economic and production nature, but also of social, psychological, behavioural, organizational and other factors in this, the main process now taking place in our national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed the need to further step up the role of party organs and organizations in resolving economic problems.

"We have a right," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to count on union republic communist party Central Committees and kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, relying on their great, multifaceted experience of economic leadership, to significantly step up their influence on economic life."

Today we have every reason to say that in recent years many Armenian CP Gorkoms and Raykoms have accumulated some experience in economic leadership. Let us note that the work of the Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakah Gorkoms and Razdanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Echmiadzinskiy and several other raykoms is marked by new quality and content. The task is to consolidate what has been achieved and raise the leadership of economic life to a qualitatively higher level. Here gorkoms and raykoms must in no way display petty tutelage or supplant soviet and economic organs. The party Central Committee November plenum brought to the fore the task of implementing a well-thought-out, exacting cadre policy, increasing persistence and purposefulness in upholding state interests and resolutely combating any violation of decisions adopted -- still less of Soviet laws -- and any violation of party and communist ethics.

As a result of the measures implemented by the Armenian CP Central Committee in recent years, many politically competent, mature comrades who know what they are about have been promoted in all sectors of party and economic leadership. The correct cadre policy being implemented in our republic has largely predetermined the success achieved by the republic's working people in the 10th 5-year plan and in the current year.

But we have no reason to flatter ourselves. Great demands are now being made on party workers and on their personal qualities. In present-day conditions particularly great significance is attached to the practical characteristics of the party worker.

The present-day party worker must go deeply into questions of the economy and public life, must have a broad outlook on political and professional questions, a feeling for what is new and businesslike initiative, and -- most important -- must be practical, must seek to constantly improve his work style and bring it up to the level of modern requirements. Yet we still have many workers who do not possess these qualities in full.

The Armenian CP Central Committee will continue to support and encourage good workers in every way. At the same time it is necessary to be very exacting at all levels and to call strictly to account those who neglect their duties and violate state discipline and the norms of communist morality. That is the command of the time. Those are the party's demands.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches tremendous significance to constantly enhancing primary party organizations' militancy. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, the atmosphere and mood in labor collectives and hence production indicators depend largely on how communists work. Every communist must devote all his strength, experience and knowledge in his own sector to seeking reserves and increasing labor productivity and must set a worthy example of labor selflessness.

The Armenian CP Central Committee constantly keeps at the center of its attention the work of party organizations and the state of gorkom and raykom leadership of these important party components. The results of the report and election campaign which has just ended in the republic show that many of our primary party organizations live a full life and actively influence production matters. At the same time in a number of primary party organizations work is at a low standard and there is a lack of militancy. Many primary party organizations often ignore various kinds of violations of party and state discipline and Soviet laws perpetrated in front of communists' eyes.

Raykoms and gorkoms and Central Committee sections must adopt measures to ensure an improvement in the activity of all party organizations, increased activeness in all communists and the all-round development of criticism and self-criticism. Primary party organizations must thoroughly scrutinize all the affairs of labor collectives and be their real, militant vanguard. Herein lies the guarantee of successes in economic and cultural building and in the resolution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

It is necessary to stress again and again that the decisive condition of success in fulfilling targets for the 5-year plan and the plan for 1982 -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of our great, united family, the USSR -- is good, efficient work.

The tasks to be resolved are not simple and are on a large scale. It is necessary to work better, to compile plans better and to launch wide socialist competition for their successful fulfillment and overfulfillment, to organize production better and to carry out production work better.

Our party and the Soviet state create all the conditions for Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and consistently implement a Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy and the peace program elaborated by the party congresses. Vivid new evidence of this is provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, which ended successfully the other day. Working people in Soviet Armenia, like all Soviet people, warmly approve the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit and express their complete and unanimous support for the wise domestic and foreign policy implemented by our Leninist party.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said in conclusion, was a red banner one for the Armenian SSR. We must achieve good indicators in the 11th 5-Year Plan too. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's communists and all its working people will continue to channel all their strength and all their creative energy into the successful fulfillment of the major creative tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the further all-round development of our great socialist motherland.

TIKHONOV ARTICLE ON SOVIET ECONOMY CITED

LD291316 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Dec, TASS -- Ushering in 1982, the year of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, the Soviet people note with satisfaction the big achievements in all spheres of life of society, says Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. His article was published in the first 1982 issue of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] here.

The head of the Soviet Government remarks that compared with the second half of the thirties when the foundations of socialism were laid in the USSR, present-day national income has increased almost 21 times and industrial production almost 34-fold. The Soviet Union emerged on top in the world for the production of many major items.

Historic achievements of socialism, Tikhonov goes on to say, are the complete closing of the gap in the level of development in the centre of Russia and the former national outlying districts. Now all Soviet republics are developing stably and dynamically.

Extensive economic plans have been scheduled in the USSR for the eighties, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR goes on to say. Let us look, for instance, at agriculture. For the advance of the branch in 1981-1985 as many resources will be earmarked as for the entire period between 1918 and 1970. This will make it possible to accelerate the pace of expansion of farm production, to increase the average grain harvest in the five-year plan period by almost 35 million tons and meat production by over two million tons.

In the current five-year period per capital real incomes of the working people will go up 16.5 per cent. Social consumption funds for free secondary and higher education, the health service and other benefits will be increased by 23 per cent. All this takes place against the background of stable prices for staple consumer goods, rent and urban transport for several decades already.

USSR REPORTED TO BE INCREASING GOLD SALES

PM181409 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Ian Ball dispatch: "Russian Gold Dealers Cash in on Crisis"]

[Text] New York -- Russia's bullion traders have quietly stepped up their selling of gold in Asia, Europe and on the New York market, as the Polish crisis has deepened. American and European market specialists in New York said yesterday that the Russians began selling gold in Hong Kong on Monday, and had continued to sell on all major markets. The Russian intervention, they suggested, explained why gold had not spurted ahead as it usually did at times of world tension. Moscow had been taking advantage of firmer prices due to the Polish crisis, offering fairly large amounts of gold for sale whenever the market showed signs of being able to absorb it without collapsing. The price of gold has climbed during the week of crisis, but far less than many dealers expected. In Hong Kong on Monday it jumped $24 (over 12 pounds) to $430 (about 228 pounds) an oz, but prices began to slip during the day on other markets. There was a flurry of activity on Wednesday, but gold was still being offered in New York at $422 (224 pounds).

Mr Frederick Bogart, executive vice president of Republic National Bank of New York, a major gold dealer, estimated Soviet sales at six to nine tons over the first two days of the week. Russia never discloses its gold sales. The market's best guess is that Moscow will sell 225 tons this year, compared with total sales of about 100 tons last year. South Africa, the biggest gold producer, mined and sold 674 tons last year. The Soviet Government evidently needs the hard currency from bullion sales to finance grain purchases from America and elsewhere; other imports from the West, and debt repayment.

STRONG TREMOR INDICATES NUCLEAR TEST IN SIBERIA

NC271035 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, 27 Dec (AFP) -- A strong earth tremor shook the Semipalatinsk region of Siberia at 0343 GMT today, probably caused by an underground nuclear test, the Uppsala seismological observatory reported.

The observatory registered the tremor at 6.8 on the Richter scale, which in practice measures up to nine.

The alleged test is the 21st reported at the Semipalatinsk site this year by Swedish observatories.

TASS ANNOUNCES FIRINGS OF BOOSTER ROCKETS

LD251122 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 25 Dec 81

[TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS -- In the period between December 27, 1981 and January 6, 1982 firings of booster rockets will be held in the Soviet Union in two areas of the Pacific bounded each by a radius of 50 nautical miles and with centres having the following coordinates: 33 degrees 40 minutes latitude north and 171 degrees 10 minutes longitude east; 17 degrees 14 minutes latitude north and 173 degrees 36 minutes longitude east.

TASS is authorized to state that to ensure safety the Government of the USSR asks the governments of other states using sea and air routes in the Pacific to instruct appropriate organs that sea and air craft should not enter these areas and air space over them during the above mentioned period, daily from 9 to 18 hours local time.

Launchings Completed 27 Dec

LD027756 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 27 Dec 81

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Dec, TASS -- Following the completion of a programme for launching carrier missiles, TASS is authorized to announce that the areas of the Pacific, each limited by a circumference with the radius of 50 nautical miles, their centers having the coordinates of 33 degrees 40 minutes northern latitude and 171 degrees 10 minutes eastern longitude; 17 degrees 15 minutes northern latitude and 173 degrees 36 minutes eastern longitude, announced on December 25, 1981, are free for shipping and air traffic as of December 28, 1981.

SALYUT-6, COSMOS-1267 'FUNCTIONING NORMALLY'

LD291212 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

The orbital scientific station "Salyut-6" has been functioning in outer space for 51 months. By 12 noon Moscow time it had completed 24,450 revolutions round the earth.

At present the station continues its automatic flight together with the "Cosmos-1267" artificial satellite which had docked on 19th June, 1981.

In conformity with the scheduled programme, the equipment and apparatuses of the two spacecraft are being tested in conditions of prolonged orbital flight. The efficiency of the electricity supply and the heat regulating systems have been checked, specifically in various orientation conditions.

The necessary dynamic operations during the experiments and also during corrections of the trajectory of the movement of the complex were made by means of the engines of the "Cosmos-1267" sputnik.

According to trajectory measurements, the parameters of the "Salyut-6" -- "Cosmos-1267" complex are as follows: -- maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 408 km; -- minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 381 km; -- period of revolution -- 92.2 minutes; -- angle -- 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the station and the sputnik function normally. Information received on the surface is being processed and studied.

SEMINAR FOCUSES ON TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

WA301234 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 12 December publishes on page 3 a 1,100 word RATAU article on a seminar of party organizations within scientific institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Health held on 9-10 December in Kiev.

Among those taking part in the seminar were: O.S. Kapto, candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo and Central Committee secretary; B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; A.Yu. Romanenko, minister of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health; G.K. Kryuchkov, chairman of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Ya. I. Azhipa, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions; V.O. Pereloma, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions; and G.S. Golovchakov, chairman of the Novosibirskiy Obkom Department of Science and Educational Institutions.

O.S. Kapto delivered a speech on the necessity for strengthening political-pedagogic work in the scientific institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Health in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. He also called upon party organizations to concentrate their efforts on the mobilization of scientific collectives in order to increase the effectiveness and practical application of research work.

Participants of the seminar drew attention to the "importance of the rational distribution of scientific forces, perfecting institutional structures, and the thematic reorganization of their subsections." The seminar further "emphasized" the "perfecting of ideological, political-pedagogic work and the restructuring of some of its spheres and fields" as a "necessary condition" of accomplishing "urgent tasks". A significant amount of time, according to the article, was devoted to the question of organizational party work.

In this connection emphasis was placed on the "necessity of perfecting by all means the activity of primary party organizations and increasing their militancy." A number of institutes were commended for their "fruitful work," among them the Institute of Cybernetics and the Institute of Physical Mechanics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of General and Communal Hygiene of the Ministry of Health. During the course of the seminar the participants visited a research facility of the Institute of Electrical Welding of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, as well as a number of other facilities. They also heard a lecture on the international situation.